



Warwickshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963



CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Accidental deaths and Suicide	1, 2, 44
Air Pollution	19, 36, 37
Ambulance Service	2, 19, 38, 71, 72
Antenatal Clinics	54
Antenatal and Postnatal Hostel	13, 53
B.C.G. Vaccination	4, 64
Birth Rates, Legitimate and Illegitimate ...	1, 13, 22, 23, 42, 43, 45, 48
Blindness	68
Boundary Changes	33
Bronchitis	9, 44
Cancer	8, 43, 44
Care and After-Care Loan Scheme	12, 15, 65
Chest Clinics and Staff	60
Child Welfare Centres	13, 49
Chiropody	16, 69
Congenital Malformations	7, 44, 47, 48
Convalescence	66
Coronary Disease and Angina	8, 44
Death Rates	42, 43, 44
Deaths of children 1—5 years	44
Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children	13, 14, 55
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation	3, 27, 57, 58
Domiciliary Births	1, 20, 52
Dysentery	4, 57
Elderly People	10
Families with Multiple Problems	14, 15
Fluoridation of Domestic Water Supplies	1
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	17, 30, 73, 74
Health Education... ..	16
Health Visiting	10, 53
Home Help Scheme	12, 15, 35, 66, 67
Home Nursing	10, 11, 52
Illegitimate Child and its Mother	13, 53
Infant Mortality	42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
Infectious Diseases	2, 3, 4, 5, 57
Lung Cancer	9, 34, 44
Mass Radiography	4, 63
Maternal Mortality	9, 42, 43, 46
Maternity Services	1, 20, 21
Mental Health (see also Families with Multiple Problems) ...	16, 70
Midwifery	1, 52
Milk and Dairies Administration	17, 30, 73, 74
Milk in Schools Scheme	73
National Insurance—New Claims for sickness benefit	69
Neo-Natal Deaths	45, 47, 48
Night "Sitter-up" Service	68
Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948	13, 76
Nursing and Maternity Homes (Registration)	56
Nursing Services	9, 40
Occupational Therapy Scheme	77
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	57
Perinatal Mortality	46
Poliomyelitis and Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2, 3, 24, 26, 57, 59
Population	6, 7, 32, 42
Postnatal Clinics	54
Premature Births	46
Preparation for Motherhood Classes	16, 51
Smallpox and Smallpox Vaccination	3, 26, 57, 60
Staff	39, 40, 41
Stillbirths	42, 43, 45, 47, 48
Tetanus and Tetanus Immunisation	3, 59
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	4, 28, 29, 43, 44, 61, 62, 64
—Non-pulmonary	44, 61, 62
—After-Care... ..	64
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	5, 57
Typhus	5, 57
Vehicles	72
Venereal Diseases	5, 31, 68
Vitamin Products	69
Whooping Cough and Whooping Cough Immunisation ...	3, 25, 27, 44, 57, 58

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LAKIN ROAD,
WARWICK.

(Telephone : Warwick 41287).

To the Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report on the health of the County for the year 1963.

INCREASED BIRTHS AND THE MATERNITY SERVICES.

The combined effect of our population growth and the increase in the birth rate has thrown a great strain on the County domiciliary midwives and the maternity hospitals serving the County. Seven thousand eight hundred and ninety Warwickshire babies were born in 1951 ; in 1955 the number was eight thousand five hundred and eighty-two but in 1963 the figure had increased to twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-five.

Women are marrying younger, bearing children earlier and have slightly larger families. The rise in the birth rate is national but as Warwickshire has had a large number of young " over-spill " population the problem has been more acute in this County.

The Regional Hospital Board is providing additional hospital maternity beds, and details of this are set out in a table on page 21. It will be noted that this additional accommodation is not in proportion to the increased number of births, but even if more maternity beds could have been provided in time, it would not have been possible to staff them adequately with midwives.

Action has been taken to arrange for more of the normal confinements to take place at home, and a system of controlled early discharge has been operated. This has inevitably thrown much more work on the domiciliary midwives who are also having to cope with more domiciliary births. This problem has been met to some extent by the employment of married midwives, usually part-time. Some indication of the amount of early discharge is shown in the diagram on page 20.

FLUORINE AND THE PREVENTION OF DENTAL CARIES.

The County Council approved the fluoridation of water supplies in November, 1960.

On the fourth of June 1964 fluorine was added to the Birmingham water supply at the Elan Valley Works near Rhayader. This water supplies some parts of Warwickshire bordering on Birmingham. The fluorine content of the water was at first raised to 0.25 parts per million ; on the thirtieth of June it was increased to 0.50, and on the fourteenth of July it was raised to 0.75. It will shortly be increased to 1.0 part per million.

The scope for improvement in children's teeth in this County has been indicated in diagrams in previous annual reports. The good effect of the added fluorine on the developing teeth will be examined in due course with great interest.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDE.

The continuous occurrence of serious accidents, at a time when our control over infectious disease is advancing every year, makes it essential to call attention to the position.

Over three hundred Warwickshire people died during the year through accidents and suicide. Accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for one hundred and one deaths, a similar

figure to last year (one hundred). The majority of these deaths occurred in males (83%), and over half were under thirty-five years of age. Of the seventeen female deaths, 40% were under thirty-five years of age.

Other types of accident showed an increase to one hundred and seventy-six compared with one hundred and sixty-three last year. In this group the male and female rate was about the same, eighty-five men and ninety-one women. Many of the accidents to children are due to drowning, burns and scalds, whilst in old people these are often due to falls in the home, accidental gassing, etc. Of the males who had accidents, 60% were under sixty-five, and in the females 27% were under that age. Safeguards in the home are continually stressed through Health Education.

Deaths from suicide totalled sixty-two during the year, compared with fifty-three in 1962 and sixty-five in 1961. The rate was again higher in males than females (thirty-eight males and twenty-four females). It is however believed that the rate of attempted suicide is more common amongst women. Nearly 60% of the deaths in men were in the forty-five to sixty-four age group, with a further 18% in the sixty-five and over age-group. In women, 38% were between forty-five and sixty-four and 29% aged sixty-five and over. Since the passing of the Suicide Act towards the end of 1961 when it ceased to be a crime for a person to take or attempt to take his own life, deaths have remained at a similar level throughout the country. There is no complete information on the number of attempted suicides.

Accidents attended by the Ambulance Service.

The preceding paragraph deals only with deaths of Warwickshire residents. This paragraph describes the accidents attended by the County Ambulance Service ; many of these accidents happened to non-Warwickshire persons in transit through the County. Mr. R. D. CHARLES the County Ambulance Officer and the Ambulance Depot Superintendents have assisted me in collecting this information. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six accidents (excluding minor accidents and Coal Board cases) were attended. The total was divided into four categories : one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one accidents were on the roads, one hundred and ninety-three at work, three hundred and eighty-five in the home and four hundred and seven in other places. In all these accidents three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight persons were injured (six hundred and fifty-five of whom were children).

Forty-five per cent of the accidents were attended by the Rugby and Warwick depots ; Coleshill also had a high proportion of cases with serious injuries.

The types of injury were divided into a number of categories including severe head, internal, severe fractures, multiple injuries and minor injuries. Of particular importance was the number of head injuries sustained—one thousand two hundred and seventy-four cases, of which four hundred and thirty-nine were serious. The total number of serious injuries (all possibly involving either long hospitalisation or, in some cases, death or total disablement), was seven hundred and eighty-two. The great majority of these were the result of road accidents.

The number of known fatalities from all categories of accident was one hundred and fifty-four, and only represents those victims who were found to be dead at the scene of accident, or who died on the way to hospital, or immediately on arrival at the hospital. The final number of seriously injured patients who were taken to hospital and subsequently died is not known.

In forty-one cases life was saved, or the patient's recovery promoted, by ambulance personnel using direct (mouth to mouth) resuscitation, or resuscitation by the ' Minuteman ' equipment. This is a most satisfactory achievement, and the ambulance staff are to be congratulated on their good work. Each depot carries two sets of the Minuteman Resuscitator and arrangements are in hand to increase this number.

During 1964, a more detailed survey is being made ; one of its uses will be to determine the scope of advanced first aid training required by ambulance staff.

Poliomyelitis. (Diagrams pages 24, 26 and Tables 3, 23, 27).

After two consecutive years without a case of poliomyelitis in the County, we had one case in 1963. This was a boy of sixteen years of age who had not been previously vaccinated.

Vaccination of family contacts and residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the boy's home was carried out, and no further case occurred. The extremely low incidence of the disease following the attainment of reasonably high vaccination levels in children will be noted from the diagram on page 24.

The planned vaccination programme in the County recommends primary vaccination against poliomyelitis between seven and ten months of age, with a reinforcing dose at school entry. Sabin oral vaccine is now widely used and this is as safe and even more effective than injected Salk. It is hoped that all parents will ensure that their children receive this simple prophylactic measure as a routine. The disease will only be eradicated if vaccination remains at a high level.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation. (Diagram page 27 and Tables 3, 23, 24).

It is now twelve years since there was a case of diphtheria in this County. Cases still occur elsewhere in the country, usually in non-immunised or partially immunised children. A reasonable standard of immunisation has been built up in Warwickshire children, and these levels must be maintained if the County is to remain free of the disease.

The number of primary immunisations for 1963 showed a slight increase on the previous year, but did not attain the level reached in 1960 and 1961. More booster doses were, however, carried out.

Whooping Cough and Whooping Cough Immunisation. (Diagrams pages 25, 27 and Tables 3, 23, 25).

Whooping cough notifications for England and Wales as a whole rose sharply during 1963. Some increase was also noted in the number of Warwickshire cases, 277 compared with 70 in 1962. Although notifications have tended to fluctuate during the past seven years, they have remained far below the level found in the preceding seven years (see diagram page 25).

Primary immunisation in children under five rose slightly during the year, but again remained below the 1961 and 1962 level.

One death occurred in a child of two months of age ; this child had not been immunised.

Tetanus and Tetanus Immunisation. (Table 26).

There was an increase both in the number of primary and re-inforcing injections against tetanus during the year. With the use of triple antigen (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus) a reasonable immunisation level is now being built up against this disease in young children.

Smallpox. (Diagrams page 26 and Tables 23, 28).

The 1961/62 smallpox outbreak clearly emphasised the necessity of maintaining high smallpox vaccination levels in this County whilst the disease remained endemic in other parts of the world. (Over 60,000 cases were reported throughout the world in 1962). A full report on the smallpox outbreak was published during the year by the Ministry of Health, a resumé of which is as follows : The disease was imported by five Pakistanis who developed smallpox after arriving by air from Karachi (where there was an epidemic). Two of these immigrants subsequently died. All five held " valid " international certificates of re-vaccination against smallpox, but on admission to hospital in this country in only one was there " clear evidence of previous vaccination " whilst another had " scars suggestive of successful primary vaccination." These men caused sixty-two cases of smallpox in this country, twenty-four of whom died. The quick vaccination of known contacts was the main factor which brought the outbreak to a standstill.

The report on clinical trials of a new drug in the prevention of smallpox in Madras (a thiosemicarbazone derivative), is of interest. This new substance will not replace vaccination, but will help to bring a smallpox outbreak under control. Thiosemicarbazone is a drug which can be given by mouth and would therefore make mass administration much easier. In preliminary trials of 1,101 smallpox contacts given the drug, only three developed smallpox and all in a mild form. Of 1,126 contacts not given the drug, 78 developed the disease and twelve of these died.

Tuberculosis—Pulmonary (Diagrams pages 28, 29 and Tables 29, 30, 32, 33, 34).

New notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis dropped by 28% during the year—139 cases compared with 194 last year. This was the lowest rate yet recorded, and reflects active work over many years.

The number of notifications in males dropped from 116 to 92, a decrease of 20% ; in females the drop was considerably greater, from 78 to 47—40%. The only increase which occurred was in men between fifty-five and sixty-four, where numbers rose from 17 to 23. A slight increase also occurred in the proportion of sputum positive (infectious cases) in men.

The diagram on page 29 shows comparative three-yearly average rates for varying periods during the past ten years. It will be noted from the most recent three yearly average (1961/62/63) that in males the peak incidence in notifications and sputum positive (infectious cases) occurred in the fifty-five to sixty four age group, and that little improvement occurred in this age group during the past few years. Mass Radiography figures continue to show that far too few people in the older age-groups take advantage of the X-ray facilities offered, a fact which suggests that more awareness is required by the general public of the increased risk of tuberculosis in men in these age-groups. Medical advice should be sought for any suspicious symptoms, as early treatment with modern drugs now eliminates the need for long hospitalisation. The new notification rate in younger women decreased but the peak incidence remained in the fifteen to twenty-four age-group. The rate of sputum positive cases in women as a whole was much less than that found in men. The incidence in the male and female age-groups up to thirty-four were at a similar level, thereafter the rate in males far exceeded that in women.

During the year B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children nearing school leaving age, and 4,791 were skin tested. Positive skin tests were reported in 17.7% (just over one in five) ; of the remainder, 3,840 received B.C.G. vaccination. A total of 579 vaccinations were given under the contact scheme ; these were mainly to child contacts.

The Challenge of Sonne Dysentery. (Table 23).

For the second year in succession, the number of dysentery cases has remained over the five hundred level—558 in 1963 and 504 in 1962. These were the highest numbers recorded since 1956, when 709 cases were notified. The main areas affected were as follows :—

	1962				1963				Yearly	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	total	total
	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	Qtr.	1962.	1963.
Rugby M.B. ...	5	24	10	51	169	71	9	8	90	257
Rugby R.D. ...	5	62	2	3	13	40	4	3	72	60
Meriden R.D. ...	12	99	9	38	45	26	13	6	158	90
Bedworth U.D. ...	21	66	—	—	—	18	4	—	87	22
Warwick R.D. ...	6	1	4	5	26	30	—	2	16	58
Southam R.D. ...	—	—	—	30	10	5	—	1	30	16
Total notif. for County	52	272	41	139	297	204	36	21	504	558

The notification rate of dysentery during 1963 was 6.73 per 10,000 population in England and Wales and 8.62 per 10,000 population in Warwickshire. In 1962 the figures were 6.62 for England and Wales and 7.96 for Warwickshire.

Young children were notified more frequently than adults.

This problem is under review by Medical Officers of Health from the far North of Great Britain to the Channel Islands in the South.

There appear to be two reasons for the recorded high incidence of Sonne dysentery ; first that the illness shows up more because so many diseases have been mastered, and secondly the trend of eating more frequently outside the home has led to an increased risk of minor intestinal infections. (The more serious ones have either been eradicated or substantially reduced).

The design of toilets requires a revision to avoid splash (foot operation is also recommended), and washing of the hands should be carried out immediately in a wash basin which should have elbow operated taps. These precautions are particularly important for all persons handling food, especially food which is sold and eaten without further cooking.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid. (Table 23).

The following figures show the number of typhoid and paratyphoid cases notified during the past ten years in England and Wales and in Warwickshire.

			<i>England and Wales.</i>					<i>Warwickshire.</i>	
			<i>Typhoid.</i>	<i>Paratyphoid.</i>				<i>Typhoid.</i>	<i>Paratyphoid.</i>
1954	...	...	122	548	...	—		3	
1955	...	...	193	876	...	1		7	
1956	...	...	136	440	...	—		2	
1957	...	...	125	310	...	—		5	
1958	...	...	150	200	...	1		2	
1959	...	...	123	379	...	—		—	
1960	...	...	90	241	...	2		2	
1961	...	...	97	254	...	—		11	
1962	...	...	130	126	...	1		1	
1963	...	...	242 (Prov.)	341 (Prov.)	...	7		2	

It will be noted that in 1963 a large increase occurred in the number of typhoid cases both in England and Wales (as a whole) and in Warwickshire. A large proportion of these cases originated from abroad. Of the seven Warwickshire cases, two originated in Zermatt, Switzerland, at the beginning of the year when a broken sewage pipe contaminated the water supply. Later in the year one case occurred in a hospital, and intensive investigations revealed the presence of a symptomless carrier. Towards the end of the year, two cases were notified from an Indian community, and this outbreak was also found to have originated from a symptomless carrier whose infection probably took place in India before coming to this country eighteen months previously.

At each outbreak, all the usual public health precautions were immediately carried out to eliminate any further spread of the disease.

The two paratyphoid cases notified during the year contracted their infection whilst on holiday in Sardinia.

In the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak in the first half of 1964 there were over 400 confirmed cases. As soon as the first notification came and we heard that tins of corned beef were suspected of causing the outbreak, all schools and County Council establishments were asked to remove corned beef from their menus until further notice. While this ban was on, the Ministry of Health gave details of code numbers of the tins processed at suspected plants, and all supplies at the schools and other County Council premises were checked. None of the six-pound tins of corned beef bearing the code numbers given by the Ministry was discovered.

Typhus.

Typhus fever, which is an acute infectious disease, is spread by the bites of infected lice or rat fleas, often where there is overcrowding and poor hygienic conditions. In this country, cases are very rare, and those that are reported are usually imported from countries where the disease is still prevalent.

In 1963, a case of louse-born typhus was notified in our County. The patient was an Indian who had newly arrived in the country by air from New Delhi. The man did not contact a doctor until two days after arrival, although it was ascertained through an interpreter that he had felt unwell on his departure from India. Laboratory tests identified the virus of typhus and the patient was immediately transferred to an isolation hospital. Public health measures were put into operation including the disinfection of the patient's lodgings and the close surveillance of contacts ; no further cases occurred.

Venereal Disease. (Diagram page 31 and Table 43).

Gonorrhoea.

It will be noted from the diagram on page 31 that gonorrhoea has in recent years accounted for the majority of new cases seen at venereal disease clinics. Since 1955, the number of new cases has been steadily rising ; this was a national trend until 1962 when figures for England

and Wales as a whole showed some slight decrease. Figures for Warwickshire and the Birmingham Region did not however show a similar decrease.

Recently published figures for 1962 based on 90% of the cases dealt with in England and Wales (British Co-operative Clinical Group) showed that well over half the male cases were overseas immigrants. Amongst the female cases, however, well over three-quarters were British.

Figures published by Dr. W. FOWLER, Consultant Venereologist of the Birmingham General Hospital (covering seven clinics in the Birmingham Region, 1962) showed that overseas immigrants formed a higher proportion of the male cases dealt with than the England and Wales figures.

The age incidence in the two sets of figures showed that in the Birmingham Region, a larger proportion of the female cases were under twenty years of age :—

		<i>England and Wales</i> (90% of all cases).		<i>Birmingham Region</i> (6 Clinics).	
		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
15-19	...	7%	25%	...	6.6% 32.4%
20-24	...	30.2%	39.1%	...	29.6% 33.3%
Over 24	...	62.8%	35.9%	...	63.6% 33.8%

The latest report of the Ministry of Health again draws attention to the fact that venereal disease is usually symptomless in women and states that “ the most promising method of breaking this chain of transmission is to persuade sexually casual girls and young women to attend clinics regularly for tests whether they have symptoms or not.”

Syphilis.

For some years now the number of syphilis cases in the County has been small. It was, however, disturbing to see that in 1963 the number of male cases rose to thirteen compared with four in the previous year. The number of female cases remained the same. Again much more health education is essential to encourage early treatment of the disease, and it should be noted that organisms can become partially resistant to penicillin.

Population. (Diagram page 32 and Table 1).

During the year the full census report for Warwickshire became available, and as will be seen from the table below, the age distribution for the Administrative County is younger than that of England and Wales as a whole :—

<i>Age Group</i>	WARWICKSHIRE				ENGLAND & WALES
	1951		1961		1961
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>% of total</i>
0— 4	42,317	8.6	52,752	8.6	7.9
5— 9	38,536	7.9	46,854	7.6	7.0
10—14	31,802	6.5	50,015	8.2	7.9
15—24	62,789	12.8	80,896	13.2	13.2
25—34	72,692	14.8	86,086	14.0	12.6
35—44	78,496	16.0	90,017	14.7	13.6
45—54	66,333	13.5	83,782	13.7	14.0
55—64	47,605	9.7	62,455	10.2	11.8
65—74	33,424	6.8	38,013	6.2	7.7
75 & over	16,746	3.4	21,898	3.6	4.3
	490,740	100.0	612,768	100.0	100.0

A detailed picture of the population change since 1951 by age and sex is given in the diagram on page 32. The excess of males in all age-groups up to age of twenty-four will be noted, thereafter the sex distribution evens out up to the age of sixty. After sixty, all age-groups show a large excess of females.

The North-Western Area and the Atherstone/Bedworth Area have the highest proportion of young people under fifteen years, whilst the Southern, Central and Eastern Areas have the largest proportion of people aged sixty-five and over.

Birthplace.

It will be seen from the following figures that the birthplace of 95% of the County population was England, Wales or Scotland:—

<i>British Isles</i>					<i>Population</i>		
England	...	...	...	...	560,265	} 95%	
Wales	...	...	...	...	14,151		
Scotland	...	...	...	...	9,770		
N. Ireland	...	...	...	...	2,832		
United Kingdom (Not stated)					...	1,271	
Irish Republic					...	8,888	
Ireland (Part not stated)					...	484	
Isle of Man					...	131	
Channel Isles					...	172	
						Total	597,964
<i>Born outside British Isles :</i>							
Commonwealth Countries							
(Resident in England and Wales)					3,890	(1895 or 49% from India & Pakistan).	
Visitors					...	...	199
Colonies, Protectorates, etc.							
(Resident in England and Wales)					1,414	(836 or 59% from Jamaica or other territories in Caribbean).	
Visitors					...	...	33
Foreign Countries and at sea							
(Resident in England and Wales)					7,376	(3,758 or 51% from Poland, Germany & Italy).	
Visitors					...	...	394
Birthplace not stated							
(Resident in England and Wales)					1,484		
Visitors					...	...	14
						Total	14,804
						Grand total	612,768

Population Estimates for 1963.

The estimated population for 1963 rose to 647,120, an increase of 13,890 on the previous year. Increases occurred in all Boroughs and Areas as will be seen from Table 1 on page 42.

Congenital Malformations. (Tables 3, 9, 10, 11).

It will be noted from the tables on pages 44, 47, and 48 that congenital malformations are responsible for a large proportion of stillbirths and infant deaths each year. The exact incidence of such malformations in England and Wales is unknown, but during 1963 the Ministry of Health requested all Local Authorities to institute the voluntary recording of such cases. From January 1964 a general scheme was formulated whereby all reported cases were classified and returned to the Ministry of Health. This will now ensure a more exact assessment of this important problem and enable a full study of incidence changes, and variations between different regions.

During the year, one hundred and eighty-two Warwickshire babies were known to have been born with a congenital malformation. One in every four of these babies was stillborn. Of those born alive (135), 22% died during the first four weeks, and a further 11% died between one month and one year of age (33% in all). Chance of continued survival after this age is good.

The most common defects found were those of the central nervous system (anencephaly, hydrocephalus and spina bifida), talipes, hare lip and cleft palate and heart defects. Other types of malformation noted were dislocation of the hips, webbed fingers or toes, reduction deformities of the limbs, extra digits on hands and feet, etc. As reported last year, sex differences were apparent in certain sites. Anencephaly, spina bifida and congenital dislocation of the hip were more prevalent in females, whilst talipes was more prevalent in males.

Some cases are known to occur after maternal rubella in early pregnancy and following drug intoxication; other cases are believed to be associated with genetic and environmental factors. Much research is in progress.

Coronary Disease and Angina (Table 3).

Deaths from this disease showed a further rise during 1963. The following figures show that in men the increase was confined to those in middle-age, but in women the increase was both in the middle-age group and in the sixty-five to seventy-four age-group:

	<i>Males.</i>					<i>Females.</i>			
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>		<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Under 45 ...	22	26	22	39	...	2	3	3	2
45-64 ...	236	241	238	276	...	44	68	57	87
65-74 ...	192	200	233	222	...	122	115	136	154
75 and over	159	169	214	202	...	169	188	216	215
	609	636	707	739	...	337	374	412	458

Factors which are believed to contribute to the disease are long periods of mental stress, excess of food, especially fats and sugar, lack of physical exercise and heavy cigarette smoking. In certain cases there appears to be a family predisposition to the disease. Much more research is still required into the very involved subject of arterial degeneration, but in the meantime a certain amount could be done to lessen the risks, by such commonsense preventive measures as taking adequate exercise, avoiding over-eating, refraining from heavy smoking and trying to maintain a balanced mental attitude.

Cancer—General. (Table 3).

It will be noted from Table 3 on page 44 that over 1,000 deaths occur in the County each year from cancer. Many of these could be avoided if more people would overcome their fear of the disease and realise that with early diagnosis and treatment high cure rates are obtainable in many of the accessible sites, e.g.

<i>Site.</i>	<i>Cure rate.</i>					
	<i>Earliest Stage.</i>					
						<i>%</i>
Larynx	75
Lip	85
Mouth	60
Skin	90
Testes	75
Cervix-uteri	70
Bladder	50
Breast	70/75

Preventive Aspects of Cancer.

Cancer of the cervix affects about one hundred women in every million each year. For many years a high cure rate has been possible when this type of cancer has been detected and

treated in the early stage. Improved treatment results have been one factor in the decreasing mortality rates which have taken place over the years. All women should continue to be encouraged to seek medical advice immediately any unusual bleeding occurs, so that adequate treatment can be assured if malignant or pre-malignant changes are present.

An important advance in the prevention of carcinoma of the cervix (developed comparatively recently) is the detection of pre-malignant cervical lesions by the microscopical examination of smears. Not all the lesions detected in this way eventually develop into invasive carcinomas, but further investigations are essential. Shortage of trained technicians has, in the first place, hampered the extent to which these facilities could be offered, but the first clinic in Warwickshire should soon be open.

Cancer of the Lung. (Diagram page 34 and Table 3).

All things taken to excess are detrimental, and this certainly applies to cigarette smoking. The relationship between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer has been commented on in detail in previous reports. If a general overall reduction in cigarette smoking could be obtained as a first step, this would do much to reduce the future incidence of the disease. Health education is being directed to children both at home and in the schools to discourage this habit.

Maternal Deaths. (Tables 1 and 2).

About thirty years ago maternal deaths numbered at least thirty or forty per 10,000 births each year, but today the rate is down to between two and three per 10,000 births.

Such decreases have been brought about by the wider development of the maternity and child welfare services, advances in medical techniques and the introduction of antibiotics, the greater emphasis on the importance of ante-natal care, wider dissemination of knowledge to expectant mothers including the encouragement of better dietary habits, and general improved social and economic conditions.

During 1963, three maternal deaths occurred in this County out of 12,385 births, compared with four cases out of 12,186 births last year.

Each year confidential enquiries are made by the Ministry of Health into every maternal death occurring in England and Wales, so that all avoidable factors can be assessed.

Bronchitis. (Table 3).

Although the total number of people suffering from this disease is unknown, an indication of the problem is given by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance figures which show that some twenty-nine million working days are lost each year in Great Britain from this illness.

During the year deaths in Warwickshire rose to 358 (253 men and 105 women), compared with 297 (213 men and 84 women) last year.

Various factors are known to influence the onset of the disease—e.g. air pollution, cigarette smoking and infections. Although a great deal of research is still required into the problem, much could be done to reduce the incidence of the disease if the general public would take greater heed of the known preventive measures.

Nursing Services (Tables 14, 16, 17).

Two half day conferences were held during October on First Aid in Bronchitis. Doctors, health visitors and district nurses attended. Apart from being informative, helpful and stimulating to members of the Health Department staff, these conferences have helped to improve co-operation between hospital and the Local Health Authority. It is hoped that in the near future, district nurses and health visitors will attend short courses at one of the hospitals, and receive specialised instruction in the after-care of bronchitic patients.

The tendency to employ more part-time staff to augment and assist the full-time nursing staff continued. Ten years ago, 28 part-time members were employed, this being the equivalent of 4% of the total staff; at the end of 1963 this number had risen to 71, the equivalent of 8% of the total staff.

The closer co-operation between the services provided by general practitioners and the Local Health Authority staff is shown by the increase in the number of clinics in general practitioners' surgeries attended by nursing staff—health visitors and midwives. Some family doctors and members of the nursing staff meet regularly at appointed times to discuss the care of patients and to exchange ideas and information.

Midwifery.

The increase in the number of births in the County and the effect on the midwifery service has been discussed in the opening paragraphs of this report.

Health Visiting.

The scope of the Health Visitor's work is both changing and expanding. The higher standard of life and improved general health now makes it possible for the Health Visitor to concentrate at the places where disease or defect is most likely to be present, e.g. eye and hearing defects in children "at risk." During the year eight health visitors attended a two-day course on the ascertainment of deafness in young children. Co-operation with general medical practitioners is much improved.

The standard of care of young children has improved and such conditions as rickets, a nutritional defect, have largely disappeared. However, with the influx of immigrants from other countries, several children with rickets have been found and, with treatment, have quickly improved. Health visitors, particularly in urban areas, find it necessary to devote much of their time to these people who have come from countries with a lower standard of living, different cultures, traditions and climates and language problems. We are obtaining simple instructions on tape recorders in both Urdu and Bengali on infant feeding and simple hygiene which we hope will be understood by the mothers.

Home Nursing.

Towards the end of 1963, arrangements were made for the Council to act as agents in the administration of the Day and Night Nursing Service of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. This scheme is of great benefit to patients with cancer and their families, as nursing care can be given to allow relatives to have adequate rest, to shop etc., and generally to give support to these families.

District nurses cared for 8,576 patients during 1963, an increase of 416 patients on the previous year. A total of 273,969 visits was made, an increase of 12,250 over 1962. Many of the patients attended were in the older age groups, as will be seen in the following paragraph.

Elderly People in the Community.

More and more people are now reaching the eighty and over age-group. About thirty years ago there were just over 3,000 people in this age-group in Warwickshire (about one in every one hundred and twelve of the population) ; today however the number is well over 10,000 (about one in every sixty or seventy of the population). In England and Wales the number in this age-group is now nearing the million mark. The following figures give the total number of Warwickshire people aged sixty-five and over for the various census years, and show the rising proportion of these who came into the eighty and over age-group.

	MALES			FEMALES		
	1931	1951	1961	1931	1951	1961
Total population aged 65 and over ...	12,105	21,237	23,667	15,720	28,933	36,244
No. of above aged 80 and over ...	1,156	2,487	3,482	2,103	4,468	6,767
% aged 80 and over	9.55%	11.71%	14.71%	13.38%	15.44%	18.67%

During the year a survey was made in the Southern Area of the County of the number of people aged eighty and over who had received District Nursing care, Home Help or Care and After-Care equipment. The proportion of elderly people in this Area is higher than the County average and that for England and Wales as a whole (% aged eighty and over : Southern Area 2.4, County 1.7, England & Wales 1.9). Of the 1,636 people aged eighty and over in this Area, 453 (28%) had received help from one or more of these services in 1963. The demand rate

varied from twenty-three in every hundred of the population in the eighty to eighty-four year age-group to fifty-two in every hundred of the population in the ninety and over age-group :—

Age Group.	Estimated Total Pop.	MALES.					Estimated Total Pop.	FEMALES.				
		No. who received District Nursing and/or Home Help and/or Care and After Care.						No. who received District Nursing and/or Home Help and/or Care and After Care.				
80—84	375	...	89	...	24%	...	682	...	156	...	23%	
85—89	139	...	37	...	27%	...	306	...	105	...	34%	
90 & over.	35	...	14	...	40%	...	99	...	52	...	52%	
	549	...	140	...	25%	...	1,087	...	313	...	29%	

Information relating to the individual services in the Area was as follows :

District Nursing.

The following figures show the total number of District Nursing cases attended in relation to the relevant population, and give some idea of the greatly increasing demand in the very elderly age-groups. Nearly every third patient visited by the District Nurse in this Area was aged eighty and over.

Age Group.	No. of cases attended by District Nurse.			1963 Estimated population.	No. of cases per 1,000 relevant population.		

Under 65	...	324	...	59,217	...	5.47	
65—79	...	337	...	6,887	...	48.93	
80 and over	...	272	...	1,636	...	166.26	
		933	...	67,740	...	13.77	

The age and sex distribution of the 272 cases aged eighty and over was as follows :—

	80—84	85—89	90 & over.	Total.
Males	58	22	7	87
Females	84	65	36	185
	142	87	43	272

Just over 9,000 visits were paid to patients aged eighty and over during the year, about one-third of all the District Nursing visits. These figures again illustrate the high proportion of the District Nurse's work amongst the very elderly in the population. In general the nursing of the elderly is very time consuming, and although the total number of cases attended by the District Nurse may not increase appreciably, her work will increase considerably as more and more elderly people come onto her books. Nearly three-quarters of the very elderly patients required general nursing care and attention. Of the remainder, 10.7% required injections, 10.3% dressings and 5.5% enemas and preparation for examinations.

Many of these patients were living either entirely alone or with an elderly husband or wife.

	80—84		85+		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Living entirely alone	5	16	3	19	8	35	43 (16%)
Living with elderly husband/wife	28	8	11	8	39	16	55 (20%)
Living with relatives, friends or in old people's home	24	61	17	72	41	133	174 (64%)
	57	85	31	99	88	184	272

The majority of these 272 patients were receiving District Nursing alone :—

District Nursing alone	...	...	...	...	191 (70%)
District Nursing and Home Help	...	...	...	...	24 (9%)
District Nursing plus Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	44 (16%)
District Nursing, Home Help, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	13 (5%)
					<hr/> 272 <hr/>

Home Help.

A total of 577 cases received Home Help in this Area during 1963, and the demand in relation to the relevant population is given below :—

<i>Age Group.</i>	<i>No. who received Home Help.</i>		<i>1963 Est. Pop.</i>	<i>No. of cases per 1,000 relevant pop.</i>	
Under 65	127	59,217	...	2.14
65—79	278	6,887	...	40.36
80 and over	172	1,636	...	105.13
		<hr/> 577 <hr/>	<hr/> 67,740 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 85.18 <hr/>

Once again these figures show the very high demand from the very aged section of the community. Here again nearly one in three of the cases receiving help were in the eighty and over age-group. The age and sex distribution of these cases was as follows :—

	<i>80—84</i>		<i>85—89</i>		<i>90 & over.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Males	29	...	10	...	4	43
Females	65	...	47	...	17	129
		<hr/> 94 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 57 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 21 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

The number of hours provided to the eighty and over age-group varied from one to over twenty a week, but on average about a third were receiving between one and five hours, and just over a half between five and ten hours. About two-thirds were receiving home help alone.

Care and After-Care Equipment.

One hundred and eighteen had items of care and after-care equipment in the eighty and over age-group :—

Care and After-Care alone	...	...	...	...	47 (40%)
District Nursing and Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	44 (37%)
Home Help and Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	14 (12%)
District Nursing, Home Help, Care and After-Care	...	...	...	...	13 (11%)
					<hr/> 118 <hr/>

The age and sex distribution was as follows :—

	<i>80—84</i>		<i>85—89</i>		<i>90 & over.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Males	23	...	14	...	6	43
Females	42	...	20	...	13	75
		<hr/> 65 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	...	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> 118 <hr/>

A wide variety of equipment was on loan such as beds, mattresses, bedding and bed accessories, various types of walking aids, wheelchairs and hydraulic hoists, etc.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

Under this Act, registration by the Local Health Authority is required by people who care for children under school-age other than their own, during the daytime and for reward.

Recently there has been much publicity from a variety of sources on the advantages of nursery education and social training for the pre-school child, particularly those between three and five years of age. Consequently, there has been a rise in the number of child minders seeking registration.

								<i>Nos. of Nurseries and Child Minders Registered :</i>
31-12-59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
31-12-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
31-12-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
31-12-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
31-12-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

Child Welfare Centres. (Table on page 49).

Child Welfare Centres cover all areas of the County and during 1963, a total of 111 centres were in operation. A large proportion of the clinics are held in premises occupied on a sessional basis, but in certain urbanised areas permanent purpose-built clinic buildings have been developed. In scattered rural areas full use is made of caravan centres to enable mothers to have access to such facilities. During the year a total of 28,611 children under the age of five attended the clinics.

These clinics enable mothers to seek help and advice, and also ensure that defects are detected at an early stage. Prophylactic immunisation and vaccination against many of the serious diseases of childhood are also available. Most of the centres are distribution points for welfare foods, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin A. & D. tablets, the latter being available at cost price to expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month and also handicapped children.

Routine testing for the disease phenylketonuria continued throughout the County during the year. This simple test is carried out between the age of six weeks and three months. No positive cases were found in the 10,826 babies tested. This is a very rare disease, the incidence being in the region of one in 50,000. Although testing has been carried out for a few years now in the County no positive case has yet been found. If a case is detected at a very early age and a special diet instituted, a good prognosis is possible. If left undetected, however, severe mental deficiency results.

The Illegitimate Child and its Mother. (Diagram page 23 and Tables 4, 5, 7, 18).

During the last five years the proportion of live births that have been illegitimate has risen from 3.7% to 4.7%. This rate has remained lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (increase from 5.1% to 6.9%).

Although the Warwickshire proportion of illegitimate live births has only risen by 1% during the five-year period, the total number has risen from 399 to 581 (owing to the general increase in births).

Cases coming to the notice of the Social Worker during the year numbered 474 compared with 447 last year. Just over a third of these required ante-natal and/or post-natal accommodation, whilst a further third required help and advice. The increasing numbers have inevitably led to difficulties in providing ante-natal and/or post-natal accommodation both in the County Council Hostel and other "homes," and in some cases babies have had to be fostered out because no post-natal accommodation was available. The new hostel with eighteen beds (compared with twelve) is now available.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children. (Tables 20, & 21).

The downward trend in the figures of expectant and nursing mothers taking advantage of the County Dental Service has continued, and this is due to the provision of free dentures

for these patients in the National Health Service. Most mothers who take any interest in oral hygiene and the maintenance of a sound dentition have already made arrangements for the care of their teeth by a dental practitioner of their own choice, and it is well that continuity of treatment should be preserved. The County Service is left to deal with a few mothers who have recently moved home and have not been able to make such arrangements, and with a hard core of those who are not interested in the condition of their teeth. A few of these may be persuaded to accept all or part of the treatment advised, but their attendance is usually unreliable, and clinical time is often wasted in broken appointments.

The treatment of children under school age continues to increase steadily. It is hoped that parents will appreciate that regular dental inspection and treatment from the age of two years will make their child's life much easier and happier than a policy of waiting until a few nights of toothache force a visit for extractions, and another child becomes a dental cripple.

Careful attention to dissuading children from eating sweets between meals will also help to safeguard their teeth.

Families with Multiple Problems.

The total number of families visited during the year was seventy-one. Twenty-three new families were taken on, and twenty-one cases were closed as being reasonably satisfactory. These figures exclude families at the hut encampment and certain families requiring occasional visits. The establishment of Family Case Workers was three, and has been increased to four. During five months of the year only two were present.

It is usually the Health Visitor who notices that intensive help is needed by such families. A summary of the situation is sent by the Area Medical or Nursing Officer to the Health Department requesting that the Family Case Worker should take on the family. The occasion is often a crisis such as a threat of eviction or a number of Court Orders, and it is clear that behind this there is a whole complex of family difficulties. Usually neither parent can give adequate support to the other on account of ill health, limited intellect or emotional disorder. There is often marital discord, employment and budgeting problems, poor housing, sometimes a large family, occasionally squalor, but always an inability to cope in some way.

The Family Case Worker receives an account of the state of affairs, and an initial visit is arranged when she is introduced to the family by the Area Nursing Officer or Health Visitor. Her help is offered and arrangements made for her to come and discuss all the worries and problems within the next day or two. If there is no fuel or food in the house, immediate action is inevitable, otherwise a long talk with the housewife, and usually one with the husband, is the prelude to planning together the first steps in dealing with the difficulties. This is to gain insight into the situation from the point of view of those involved together with some idea of their various strengths and weaknesses, and to discover what form of help is acceptable at this stage to assist the family towards reaching a better personal and social equilibrium. As it is so often the case that neither parent can give adequate support to the other, the most constructive help is that which will tend to reverse this state of affairs, or, if that is not possible, to compensate for it.

Often the mother will accept help with budgeting at an early stage of the relationship with the Family Case Worker. This is particularly necessary when Court Orders or rent arrears are the occasion of the immediate crisis. Several mothers who had never been able to work out in detail how the housekeeping money could be divided between rent, fuel, weekly payments and food for the week's meals, were used to numerous days when there was nothing to eat in the house. They were delighted to discover that, with assistance, they could work out in detail the cost of food to last the week, as well as allowing for regular commitments so that debts could gradually be reduced. The achievement of growing success in the housekeeping role tends to have a beneficial effect on family relationships. Where meals have been poor, some simple and economical recipes (repeatedly demonstrated) have provided better and cheaper eating. A newly successful cook may find her husband a more willing provider. Of course detailed and repeated help with basic housekeeping is only one facet of the work with any family as the problems are so complex. Sometimes such help is only acceptable after many weeks have passed in building up a relationship of trust.

Most of the families have recurrent crises related to the intermittent employment of the bread winner. Limited ability, frequent absence from work through illness or family upsets, and in some cases personality difficulties, are a handicap in both finding and keeping a job. The interruption of earnings in any of these situations is apt to cause chaos especially where income at the best of times can only be made to stretch from pay day to family allowance day. The waiting days before sickness benefit is payable, reluctance or delay in applying for National Assistance, disqualification from benefit, or wages kept "a week in hand" when a new job is begun, can bring back a situation where there is no food or fuel in the home, weekly payments are missed, and again the shadow of the bailiff or eviction looms ahead.

It is because most of the families are prone to periodic crises that it is usually necessary to keep in touch with them for years rather than weeks or months—for instance, of the thirty-two families helped by one worker in 1963, eleven were referred in 1961 and nine in 1962; the other twelve were taken on during the year. Of the seven cases she closed, four had been current since 1961, one since 1962, and two were closed during the year of referral. When the family is coping with life, visiting may be reduced from several times a week to once or twice a month.

Some families need concentrated help for a long time and then reach a state of relative stability. Others can manage fairly well most of the time, but become involved in a crescendo of troubles whenever illness, pregnancy, relatives, or any change of circumstances does anything to upset the precarious balance. A few of the families were referred for special help as a preventive measure before they had reached a state of social collapse—when a Health Visitor had noticed that a mother was losing heart, that standards of housekeeping were falling, or that the family was getting into debt. In several such cases, relatively short term intensive help has led to a stable and happy state of affairs. Several other families who were able to make progress were originally in extremely poor housing conditions. They needed help both before they could be re-housed, and for a time afterwards to settle into the new accommodation.

The help given is of course related to each family's total situation, needs, and capacities as they are perceived in all their subtlety by the worker. The long-term sustained relationship, with the knowledge it brings of the family's dynamics, puts her into a position to respond appropriately and at the right moment with word, action or material help. Other social workers, who may be concerned with one member of the family from a specialised point of view, often ask her to take over responsibility for follow-up because the family's problems are behind those of each individual. She, for her part, can draw on the specialised functions and skills of colleagues in other departments and organisations as they are needed. As the families are usually unable to make constructive use of social, health, or welfare services without help, a great deal of liaison work is done with courts, creditors, hospitals, family doctors, Welfare and Children's Departments, the National Assistance Board and Ministry of Labour, mental welfare and psychiatric social workers, housing, gas and electricity departments, employers and landlords, N.S.P.C.C. and probation officers.

Home Help Service. (Diagram page 35 and Tables 38 to 41).

The number of home help hours supplied during 1963 well exceeded the half million mark (535,612 as against 455,118 last year). Although the majority of these hours (just over 80%) were provided to people in the sixty-five and over age-group, a valuable service was also supplied for maternity and acute illness cases in the younger section of the population.

The detailed census figures by age-group shown in this report give some indication of the increasing numbers coming into the older age-groups in the near future, and so provide a pointer to the rising demand for home help expected from this section of the population. In the younger section of the population high birth rates necessitating more domiciliary confinements, and earlier discharge of hospital confinements, will also tend to increase future demands.

All the Home Helps employed by the County are part-time workers, but a full-time Organiser is present in all areas. The number of part-time workers totalled 674 (a whole-time equivalent of 238).

Care and After-Care Equipment. (Table 36).

In order to make the widest use of hospital beds for active treatment, especially when our population is increasing so rapidly, sick-room and nursing equipment must be made available

in cases of sickness in the home. In the case of an ageing population, helping to retain mobility and rehabilitation of the elderly is also an important aspect of the Local Health Services today. Table 36 shows the wide variety of items which are available on loan (free of charge). The rising number of items issued each year reflects the great need of this service. Besides permanent articles on loan, more use is now being made of expendable items such as sputum cups and incontinence pads.

Issues (excluding the expendable items) rose during the year to 6,203 compared with 5,275 last year.

Chiropody Service. (Table 45).

In the case of elderly patients, chiropody is often an important aid in maintaining mobility. The number of people who received such treatment under the County Scheme during the year rose to 2,987, as against 2,089 last year. This increase of 40% gives some small indication of the demand that exists for this type of service. Although a large proportion of the treatment provided was again arranged through voluntary organisations, the numbers treated by direct arrangement with chiropodists rose to nearly a quarter of the total cases, compared with only just over 10% last year.

Over a third of the patients received treatment in their own homes. On the average about three treatments per person were given.

Health Education.

The extension of health education facilities to all groups of the community has been advanced by the appointment of a Health Education Officer. Valuable work in this field has been carried out by the County Health staff, but this new appointment has made it possible to develop the scope and cover of the service.

The expansion of health education both in the County and at national level has revealed the change in concepts of this important aspect of preventive medicine. Formerly, campaigns would be mounted attacking health problems, depending on the degree of severity of its impact on community health, and the result of such work is to be seen in the disease incidence tables. The future of health education is the development of a state of awareness in the individual, of the importance of the requirements for physical and mental wellbeing. Programmes are being worked out for expanding the health teaching in schools primarily, with a follow up into youth organisations and mature adult life.

The present work in health education has already shown this expansion in the County, and the Health Education Officer has commenced a study of the present utilisation of health education facilities. A library of visual aid material as well as a catalogue of supply sources is being built up. This is very important as the impact of visual material on the population is an essential form of teaching.

During the year, Schools and Youth organisations in the County were given courses on Hygiene, Mothercraft, First Aid, Home Nursing, Safety in the Home, Smoking and Health, Personal Relations and Sex Education.

Teaching in clinics has continued to expand both in the field of Preparation for Motherhood and in the general health teaching given in the growing number of Mothers' Clubs.

Mental Health. (Tables 48, 49 and 50).

In the last annual report, reference was made to the opening of the Ridgeway Junior Training Centre for mentally subnormal children at Warwick. This centre, the first purpose-built centre in the County, has continued to function in a most satisfactory way, and was the subject of considerable interest during the year from visitors from many other local authorities and organisations.

By the end of 1963, there were 52 children on the register of the centre, and this number has continued to grow with the result that there is now some pressure on the available accommodation. However, this will be relieved when the additional junior training centres which are planned throughout the County are brought into use. These additional facilities will also make it possible to reduce the amount of travelling which is at present involved at the Ridgeway Centre.

The services which have been provided at the Ridgeway Centre are greatly appreciated by the parents of the children in attendance. A small number of children have been removed from the hospital waiting list as a direct result of the facilities provided at the Ridgeway Centre. In other cases, where parents would have asked for their children to be admitted to hospital, they have continued to care for them at home. The prospect of improved senior training centres and residential hostels also helps this trend.

A new junior training centre at Rugby, the Brooke Training Centre, has just been completed and is being brought into use.

Community-Care of the Mentally Subnormal.

Although there were seventy additional mentally subnormal persons added to the list of those receiving community-care visits by the Council's Mental Health Visitors and Mental Welfare Officers, the total at the end of 1963 was 781, the same as at the end of 1962. Visits were discontinued in a number of cases where this was no longer considered necessary, and others either moved away from the area, or were removed from the list for various reasons.

Mentally Subnormal Patients Awaiting Admission to Hospital.

The number of mentally subnormal persons on the waiting list for admission to hospitals for the mentally subnormal showed little variation. There were 62 persons on the waiting list at the end of 1963, as compared with 63 at the end of 1962.

Guardianship of Mentally Subnormal Persons.

No cases were placed under Guardianship during the year.

Training Centres for the Mentally Subnormal.

At the end of 1963, a total of 204 juniors and adults were attending the Council's Training Centres at Warwick, Rugby, Nuneaton, Solihull and Sutton Coldfield. A further 14 living near the borders of the County were attending Training Centres of other local authorities, the cost of their maintenance being met by this Council.

Ninety-seven children from the Council's Training Centres spent a week's holiday at Weston-super-Mare accompanied by staff from the respective centres.

Care and After-Care.

During the year 221 persons were referred to the Council's Mental Welfare Officers for after-care visits. The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board held psychiatric out-patient clinics at a number of hospitals throughout the County, and the Council continued to hold a weekly club for discharged patients in Rugby.

Milk and Dairies Administration. (Diagram page 30 and Tables 55 to 58).

Since 1957 the whole of the County has been a "specified area" in which all milk retailed must be sold under the designations "Pasteurised," "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested." In one isolated hamlet no milk retailer was available and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food gave special dispensation to a farmer for the sale of milk from his Tuberculin Tested herd to several families without the necessity of bottling the milk under licence. The milk from this herd was submitted to biological examination for tuberculosis and brucellosis, and in 1963 gave negative results. In addition, routine checks were made on milk retailers and producers to ensure their compliance with the requirements of the Specified Areas Orders.

There were more than fifty "Tuberculin Tested" herds in the County from which milk was retailed in its raw state. This milk was either retailed under licence as "Tuberculin Tested," or sold in appreciable quantities "loose" to farm workers under sub-section (4) of paragraph 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Milk from these herds was submitted to biological examination for tuberculosis and brucellosis. In addition, several wholesale producers of "Tuberculin Tested" milk were known to be retailing raw cream, and samples of milk from their herds were also submitted to biological examination. Of the total of two hundred and ninety-seven such milk samples, one was reported to be infected with tubercle bacilli and the remainder negative.

An investigation of the herd, from which the positive sample was obtained, by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, did not reveal any evidence of tubercle in the herd. In my report for 1961 it was pointed out that although no living tubercle bacilli had been found in samples of raw milk either in 1960 or 1961, sampling for biological examination would be continued, and this is still necessary.

During 1963 all milk samples submitted for biological examination were examined for brucellosis. Of the two hundred and ninety-seven samples, four were reported to be infected with brucella organisms. In addition, milk from a herd was found to be positive following the notification of a case of undulant fever in a farm worker. The five herds, from which the positive samples were obtained, were investigated and five cows found to be secreting milk infected with brucella organisms. The farmers involved were most co-operative and all the offending animals were either slaughtered or removed from the milking herds. Again, milk from one of the herds reported positive was used extensively for cream separation, and the raw cream sold in a number of local shops. In the four cases where raw milk or cream was retailed, the Medical Officer of Health for the County Districts concerned served pasteurisation notices, or made temporary arrangements, for the supply of pasteurised milk for the retail sales until such time as the offending cows had been removed from the herds.

Eight pasteurising plants and one sterilising plant were in operation at the beginning of 1963 in the County licensing area. With the exception of one plant, which ceased operation during the year, the licences issued in January, 1961, remained effective during the year. Each licensed dairy and plant was visited at least weekly and the arrangements for processing, storage and distribution of the milk kept under observation. The efficiency of the plants and methods during 1963 is reflected in the results obtained from the samples of milk submitted to the prescribed test to check the pasteurising process. Of the seven hundred and twenty-five samples, only one was reported as failing the phosphatase test. In this case the unsatisfactory result indicated a slight degree of under-pasteurisation, and on biological examination for tubercle and brucella organisms, a negative result was obtained.

As part of the routine checking of the licensed dairies, sixty-six specimens of washed bottles (consisting of over 400 bottles) were examined for cleanliness, and rinses taken from parts of the pasteurising plant. Several of the bottle-washing results were unsatisfactory, and the plant operators were advised on better methods of machine maintenance.

As from the 1st January, 1961, the County Council became responsible for the licensing and supervision of milk retailers (Dealers' licences) in the County area in which the County is the Food and Drugs Authority. At the end of 1963, two hundred and ninety-seven licences for the retail sales of designated milk by dealers with premises in the County area were in force. Samples of milk from dealers' premises, vehicles and vending machines during the year totalled one thousand four hundred and twenty-one. Three samples failed the phosphatase test and thirty-eight others the methylene blue test. Two of the phosphatase failures occurred in samples of milk originating from dairies outside the County. The methylene blue failures (keeping quality) were attributable mainly to two causes—(1) imperfect storage of the milk and (2) failure to retail stocks in proper rotation. A number of the methylene blue failures occurred in samples taken from vending machines, and several owners or operators were warned regarding poor maintenance and stock rotation.

Of the five hundred and ten schools participating in the Milk in Schools Scheme, all but two were supplied with pasteurised milk, and the remainder (small isolated schools) with raw "Tuberculin Tested" milk. Samples of the former were submitted to both the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, and the latter to the methylene blue test only. Some of the methylene blue test failures were due to the samples being taken under more exacting conditions, after delivery, than those taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations. Repeat samples taken at the time of delivery, following these failures, proved satisfactory. The ten phosphatase failures occurred in milk supplied on two days from dairies outside the County, at times of electricity failures and voltage reductions early in the year. It was discovered in each case that faulty diversion valves, possibly damaged at the time, allowed raw milk to pass through the plant on the days in question. Subsequent samples have all been satisfactory. The raw "Tuberculin Tested" milks were also submitted regularly for biological examination for tuberculosis and brucellosis and all gave negative results.

In addition, samples of milk were taken from supplies to school canteens, County Council establishments and from those made under contract to hospitals on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board. Altogether some five hundred and twenty-seven samples were taken, of which twenty-two failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and three the phosphatase test. Again, most of the methylene blue failures were due to them being taken under more exacting conditions than those taken under the Milk and Dairies Regulations. ' Follow-up ' samples at the delivery point proved satisfactory.

All samples of milk and miscellaneous samples submitted for bacteriological examination were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Coventry. The Director of the Laboratory and his staff have provided my Department with excellent service and advice, and I should like to express my appreciation for their co-operation throughout the year.

Clean Air.

During the year there was a slight reduction in the number of instruments used to record the atmospheric pollution in the geographical County of Warwick. Two sites were discontinued as were some ten instruments when it was felt that no further useful information could be obtained from them.

In my report last year setbacks in the progress towards a clean atmosphere were mentioned. Regrettably, this trend has continued. This has not been due to any lack of enthusiasm but to difficulties in ensuring adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuels for smoke control areas.

County Ambulance Service (Diagram page 38 and Tables 51 to 53).

The large number of accidents attended by the County Ambulance Service has been referred to earlier in this report. There has been the steady rise over the past four years in emergency work (accidents, maternity and urgent admissions to hospital). Since 1960, the number of patients carried has increased 26% from 14,589 to 18,378 and the number of miles covered by 18% from 163,156 to 192,726.

During the year there was again an increase in the work undertaken by the Ambulance Service and the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service. A total of 210,743 patients were carried 1,378,946 miles, an increase of 18,355 patients (9.5%) and 76,230 miles (5.8%) on the previous year's figures (192,388 patients, 1,302,716 miles). Of this increase, 7,399 patients (3.8%) and 42,075 miles (3%) related to additional work undertaken on behalf of the Mental Health Service in the conveyance of persons to training centres. This work has imposed a strain on the resources of the ambulance service, particularly as the journeys are undertaken during the peak hospital treatment hours, and it has been necessary to make alternative arrangements with outside transport contractors to undertake some of this work and relieve the pressure on the ambulance service. The miles per patient ratio for the ambulance service only, decreased from 6.5 to 6.3.

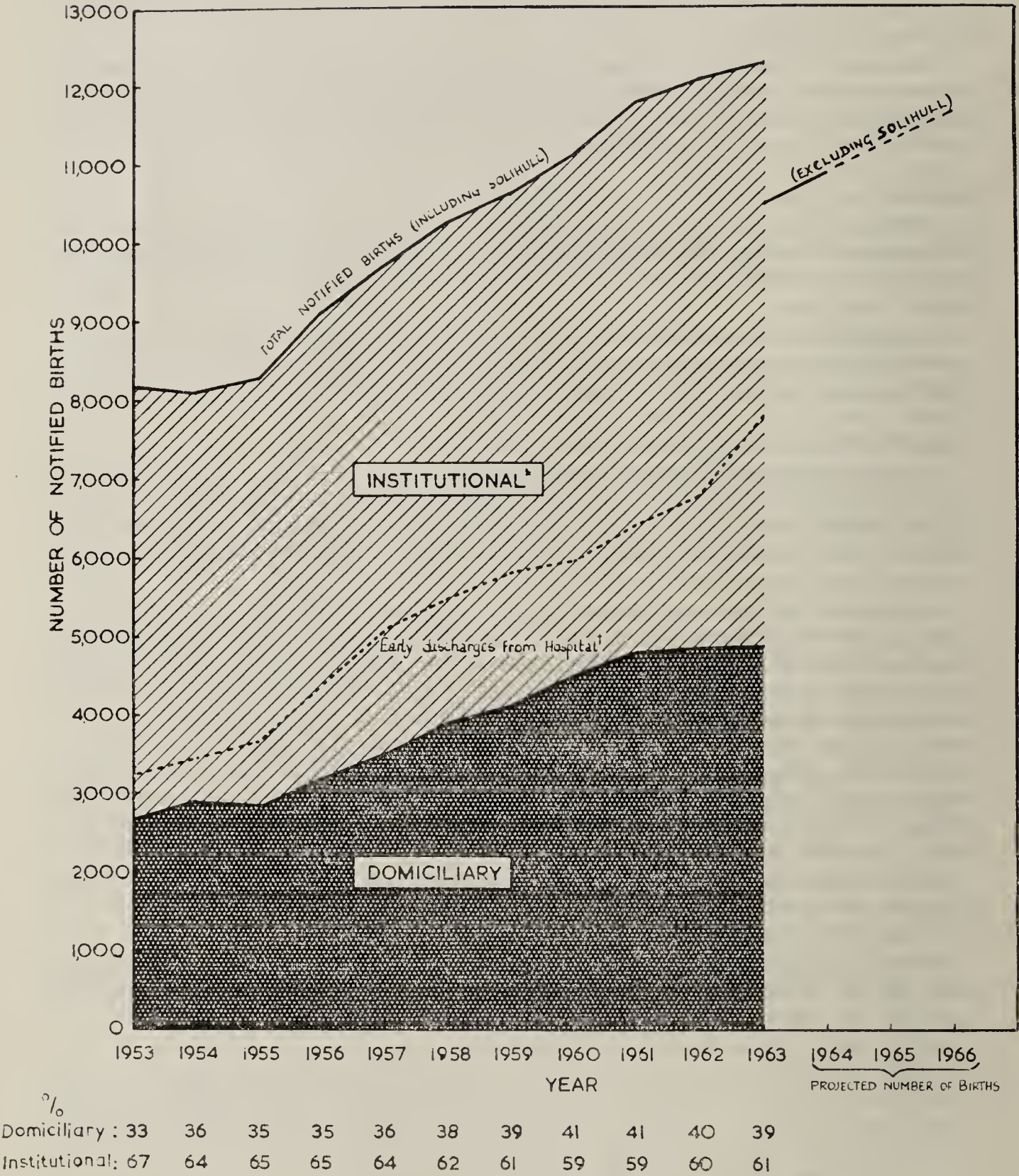
Of the 145 drivers who were entered in the National Safe Driving Competition for 1963, ten left the service during the year, leaving a total of 135 for assessment. Of this number, 101 (75%) gained awards and 34 (25%) were unsuccessful.

The Inter-Depot Competition, which takes into consideration the safe driving competition results and the cleanliness of vehicles, depots and personnel, was won by the Sutton Coldfield depot with the Coleshill and Bedworth depots second and third respectively.

S. W. SAVAGE, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

DOMICILIARY & INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS 1953-1963 & PROJECTED NUMBER TOTAL BIRTHS 1964-1966



* Includes Private Nursing Homes. † Before 10th day -1960 onwards

The continuous increase in the number of births since 1956 is shown in this diagram. This increase (following a fairly stationary period throughout the country) inevitably put a great strain on the country's maternity services. Births have risen faster than the building of extra maternity accommodation and consequently institutional cases have been discharged earlier. In 1963, 48% of the hospital confinements were discharged before the tenth day and were visited by the domiciliary midwife. The future increase in hospital maternity bed accommodation is shown on the opposite page.

CHANGES IN MATERNITY BED ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY
THE BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

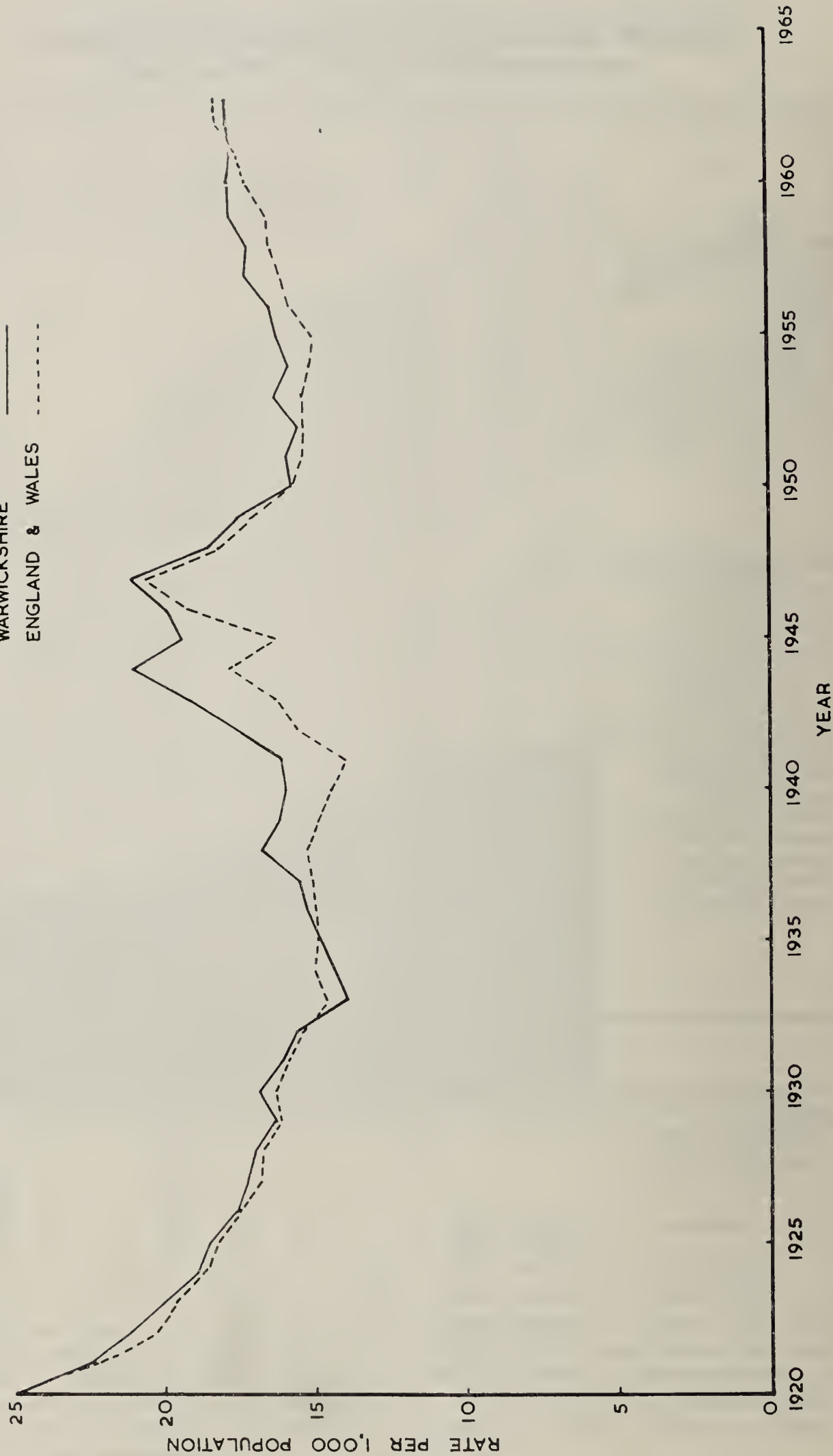
Hospital.	No. of Warks. Confine- ments 1963	No. of Beds 1963	Proposed Increase in Beds to:—						Beds Avail- able in 1970
			1964/5	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	
Within Administrative County :—									
Oakhurst, Sutton Coldfield ...	424	14							Closed
Good Hope, Sutton Coldfield ...	—	—			139				139
Solihull	957	33					110		110
Marston Green	603	142	162						162
George Eliot, Nuneaton	1,046	43			104				104
St. Mary's, Harborough Magna ...	705	42							42
Warneford, Leamington Spa ...	1,260	48							48
Ellen Badger, Shipston-on-Stour	161	8							8
Monroe Devis, Stratford-on-Avon	485	22							22
	5,641	352							635
Average stay of mother in hospital after birth of baby—8 days.									
Outside Administrative County :—									
Coventry and Warwickshire ...	152	44			173 (new hospital at Walsgrave)				173
Gulson, Coventry	96	68							68
Birmingham Maternity	441	85							Closed
Queen Elizabeth, Birmingham ...	109	47					160		160
Sorrento, Birmingham	53	71	81						81
St. Chad's, Birmingham	25	45							45
Dudley Road, Birmingham	70	131							131
Lyncroft House, Birmingham ...	14	23							23
Heathfield, Birmingham	7	32							32
Selly Oak, Birmingham	7	32	55						55
Victoria, Lichfield	26	20							20
General, Burton-on-Trent	51	14							14
Andressey, Burton-on-Trent	71	44							44
Avonside, Evesham	20	20		28					28
Ronkswood, Worcester	5	49	57					147	147
General, Bromsgrove	17	36							36
	1,164	752							1,057
Average stay of mother in hospital after birth of baby—8 days.									

In addition Warwickshire confinements took place in the following hospitals outside the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board Area :—

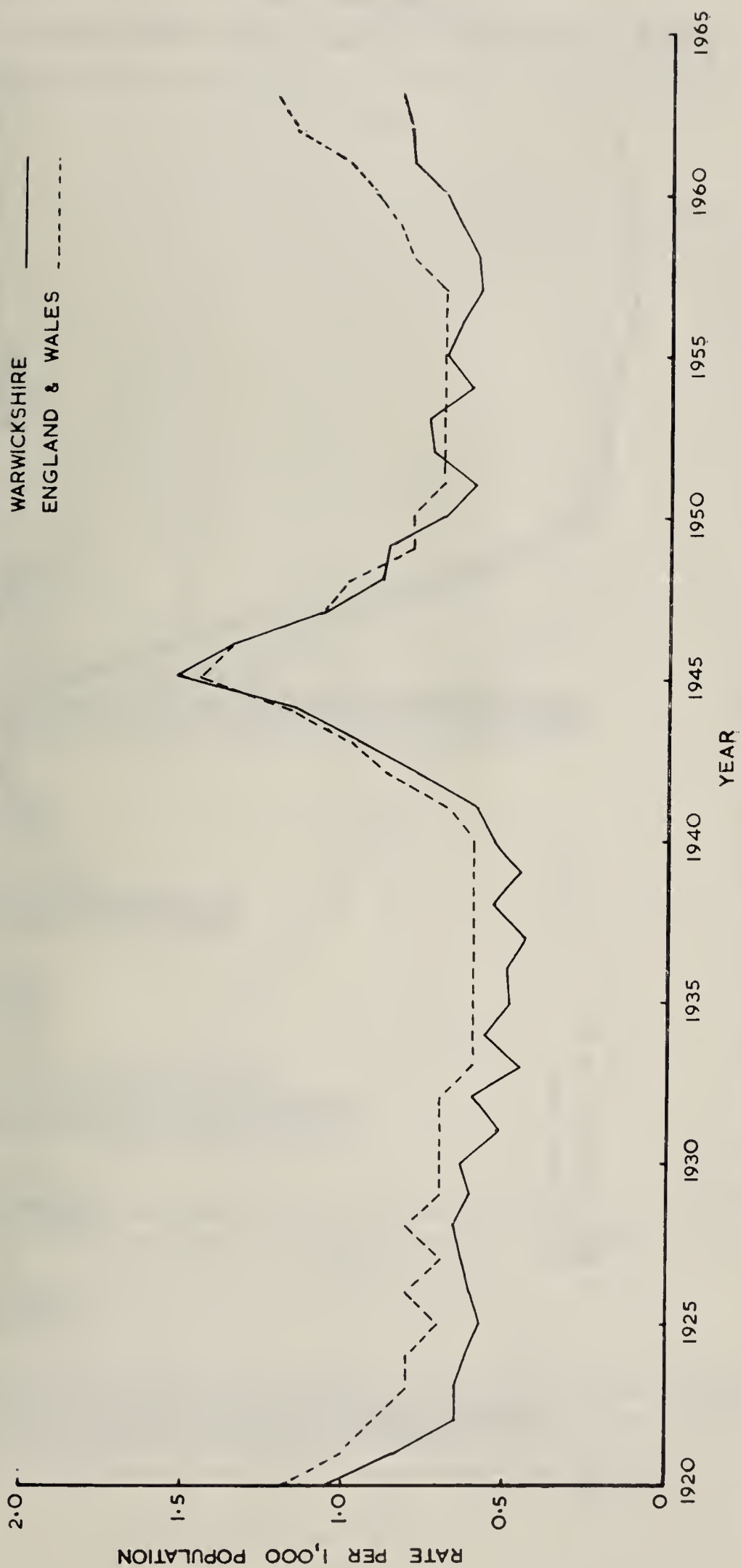
						<i>No. of Warks. Confinements.</i>		<i>No. of Beds 1963</i>
Oxfordshire	Horton, Banbury	...	...	...	...	64	...	35
	Radcliffe, Oxford	...	...	...	...	3	...	70
	Chipping Norton	...	...	...	...	7	...	10
Leicestershire	Roundhill Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
	Leicester Royal	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Lutterworth Cottage	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Gloucestershire	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	...	...	...	...	11	...	8
						88		

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION

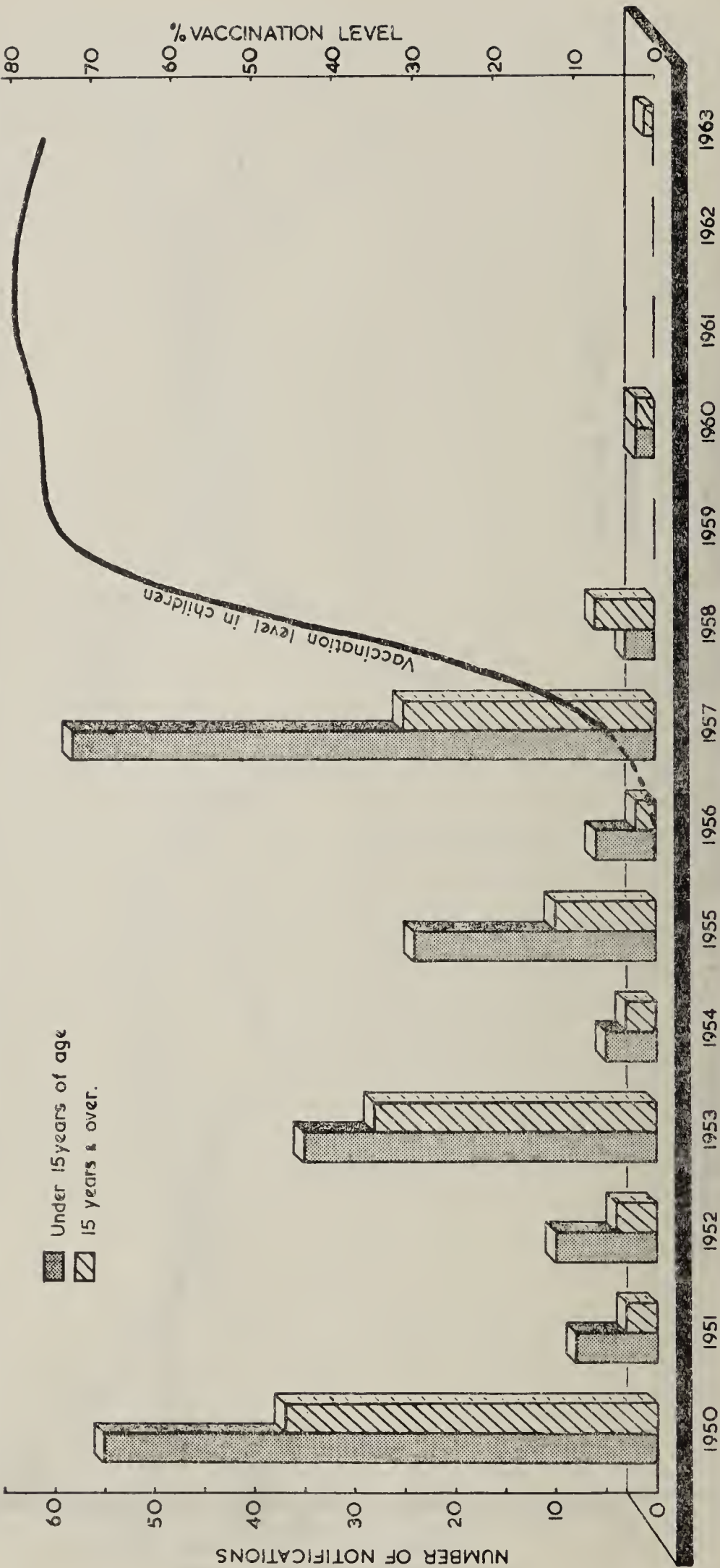
WARWICKSHIRE
ENGLAND & WALES



ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION



NOTIFICATIONS OF PARALYTIC POLIOMYELITIS (ALL AGES) IN RELATION TO VACCINATION LEVELS IN CHILDREN.

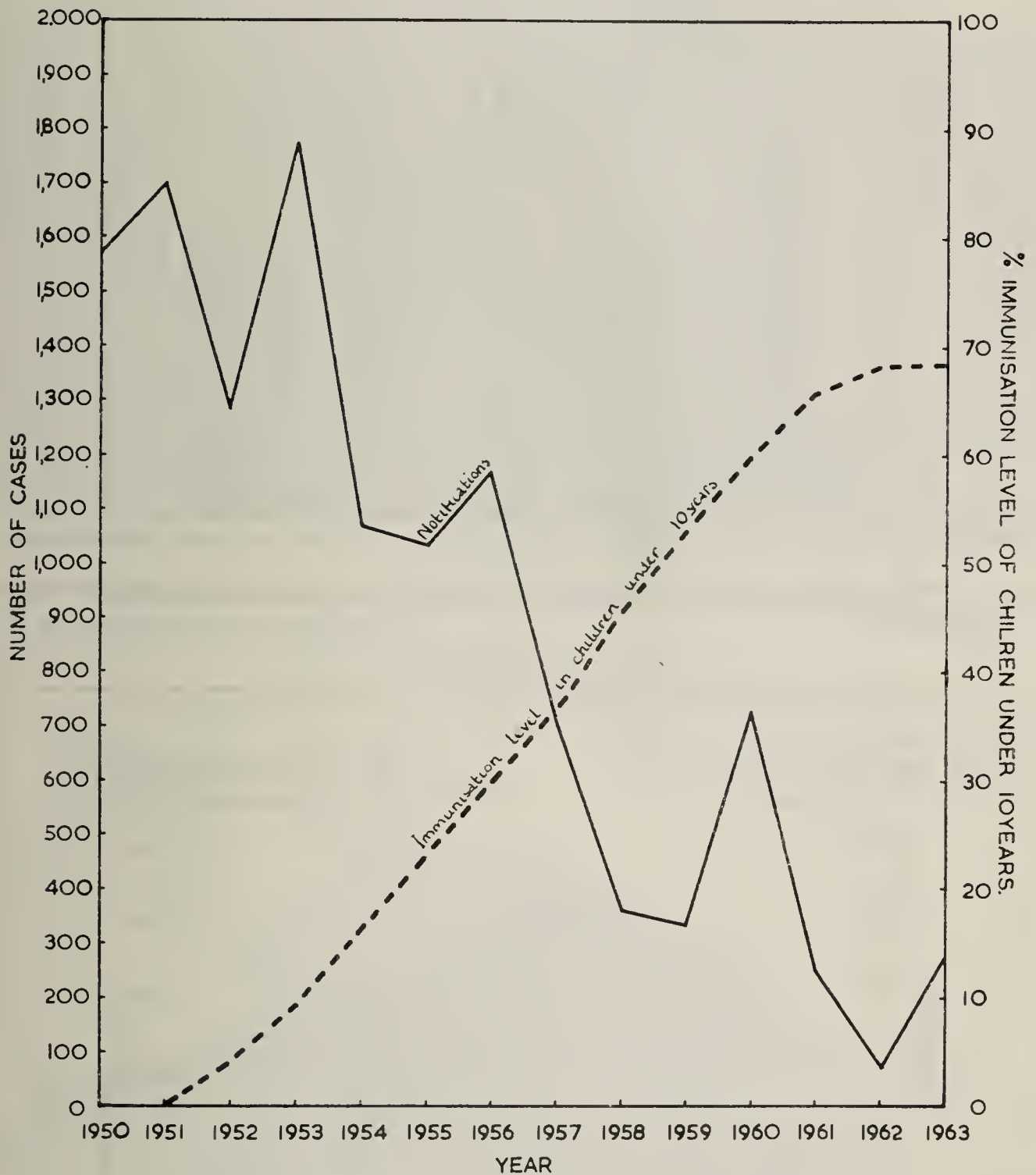


As the poliomyelitis vaccination level has risen, the number of cases has decreased. The one notification in 1963 was a sixteen year old boy who had not been vaccinated.

WHOOPING COUGH NOTIFICATIONS (ALL AGES)

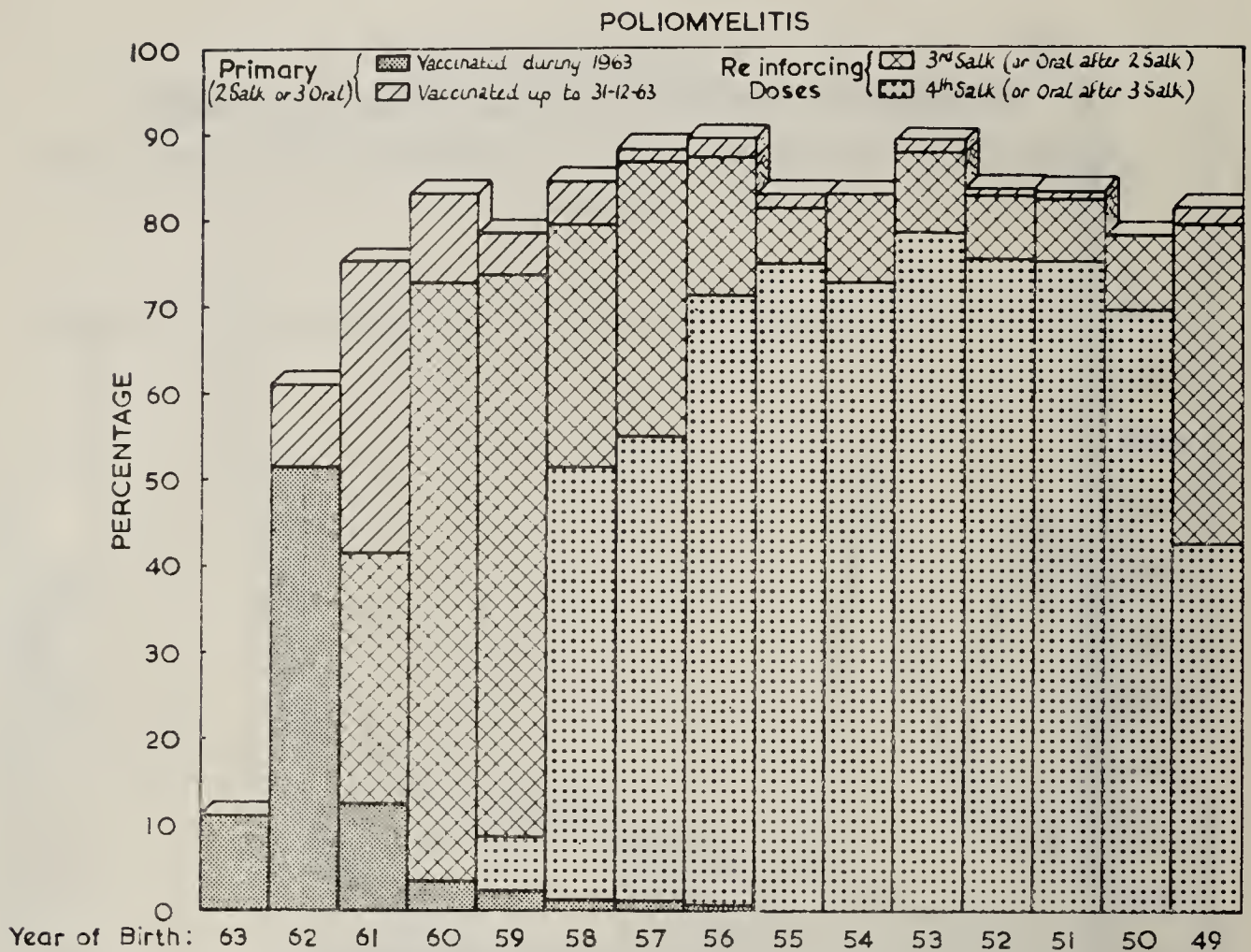
IN RELATION TO IMMUNISATION LEVELS IN CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE

1950 - 1963

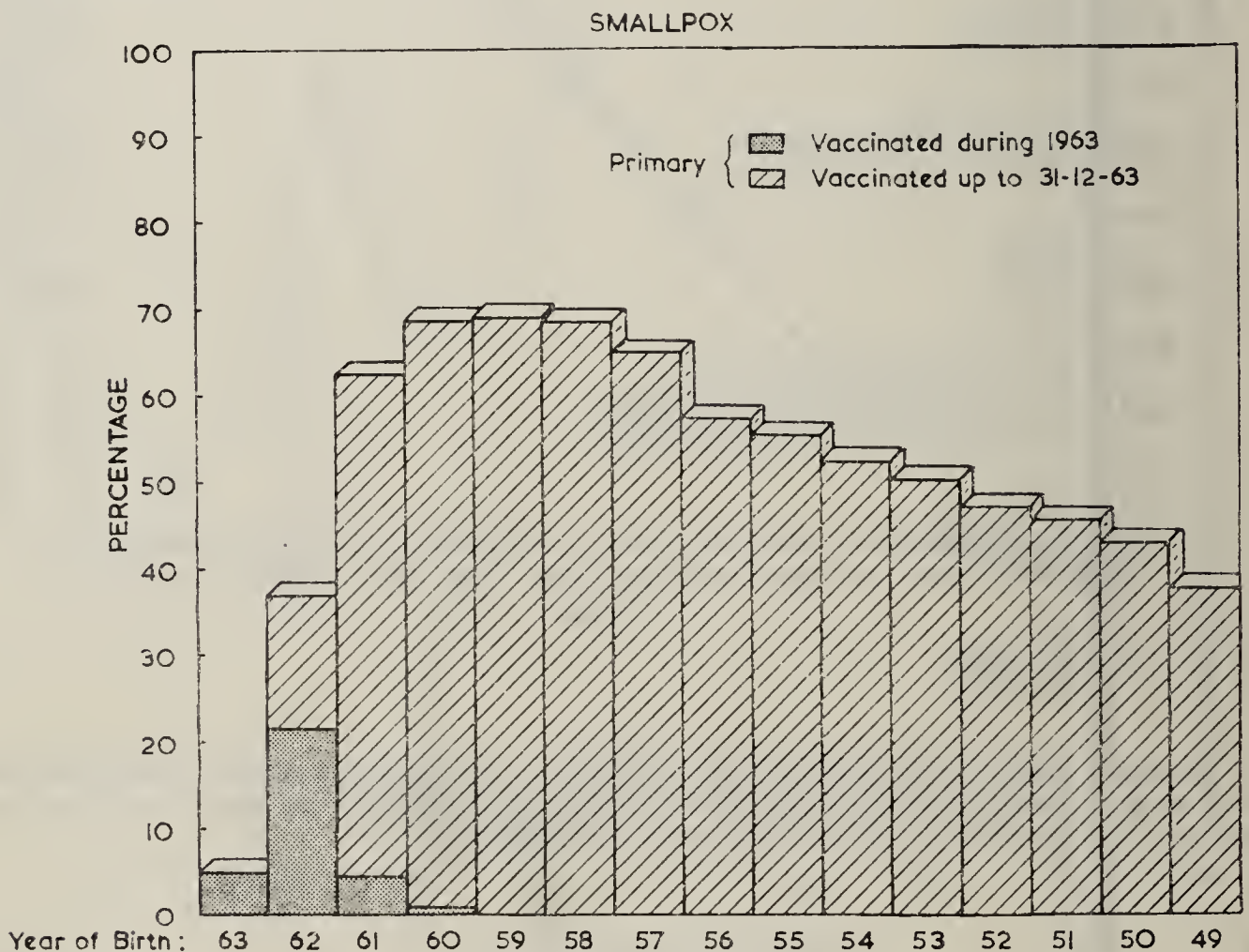


Whooping cough in very young children can still be a very dangerous disease. One death occurred during the year in an unimmunised child of two months of age. This diagram shows that as the immunisation level has risen, the number of notifications has decreased.

VACCINATION LEVELS OF CHILDREN

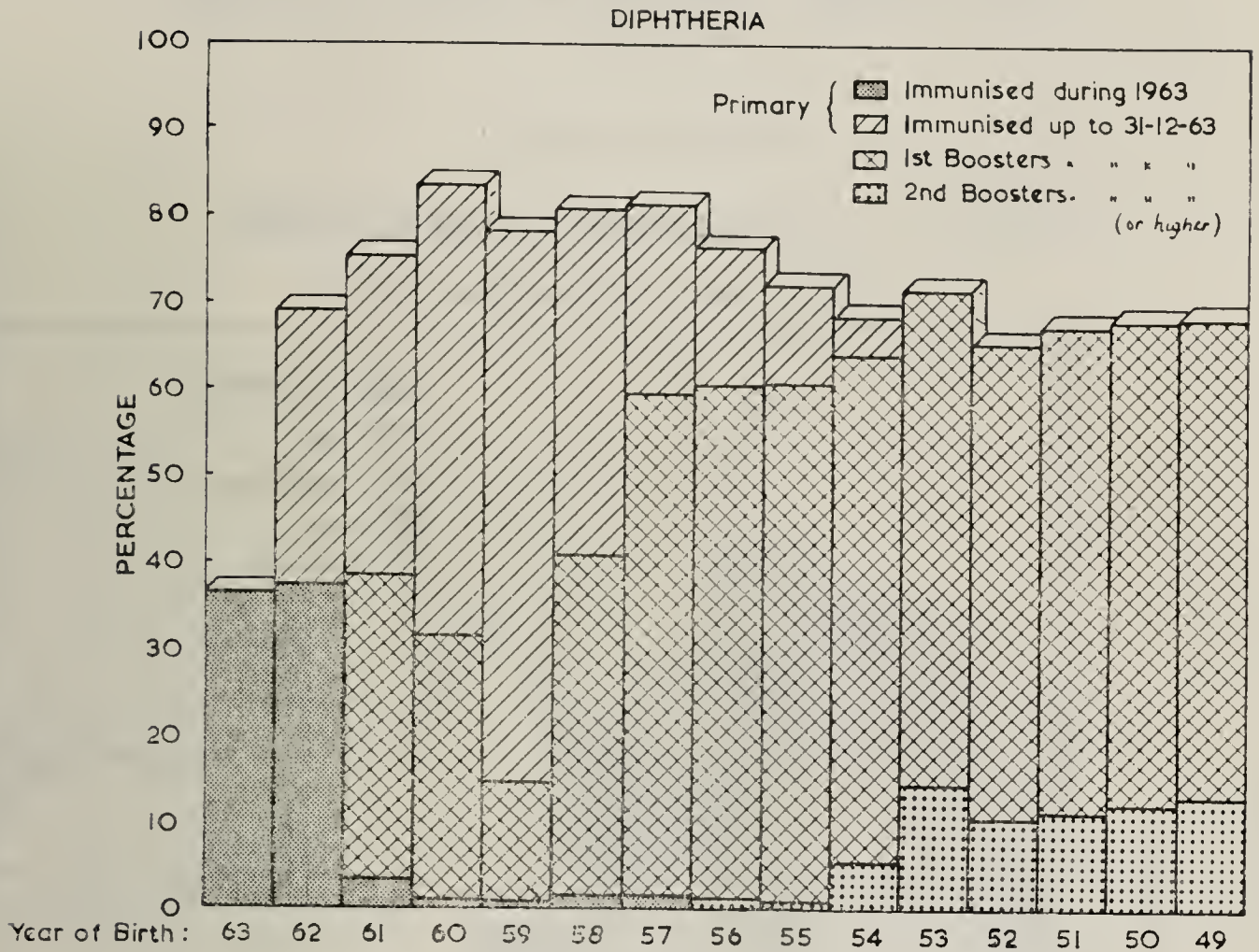


Poliomyelitis exceeds all other immunity levels, but it is essential that a high level should be maintained.

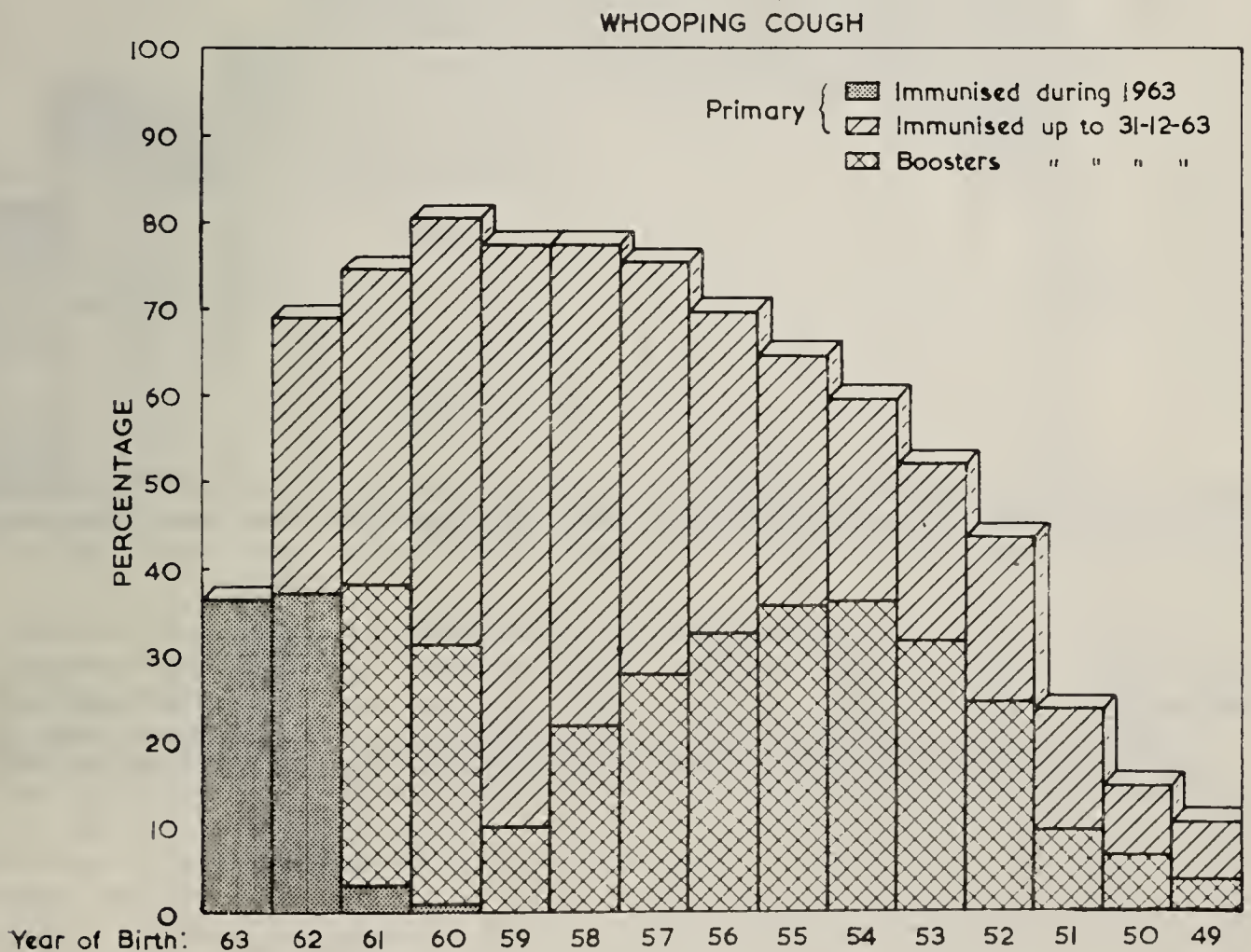


The smallpox vaccination level still remains well below others. The 1961/62 outbreak resulted in a greatly increased demand for vaccination, but in 1963, the vaccination of young children fell far below the desired level.

IMMUNISATION LEVELS OF CHILDREN



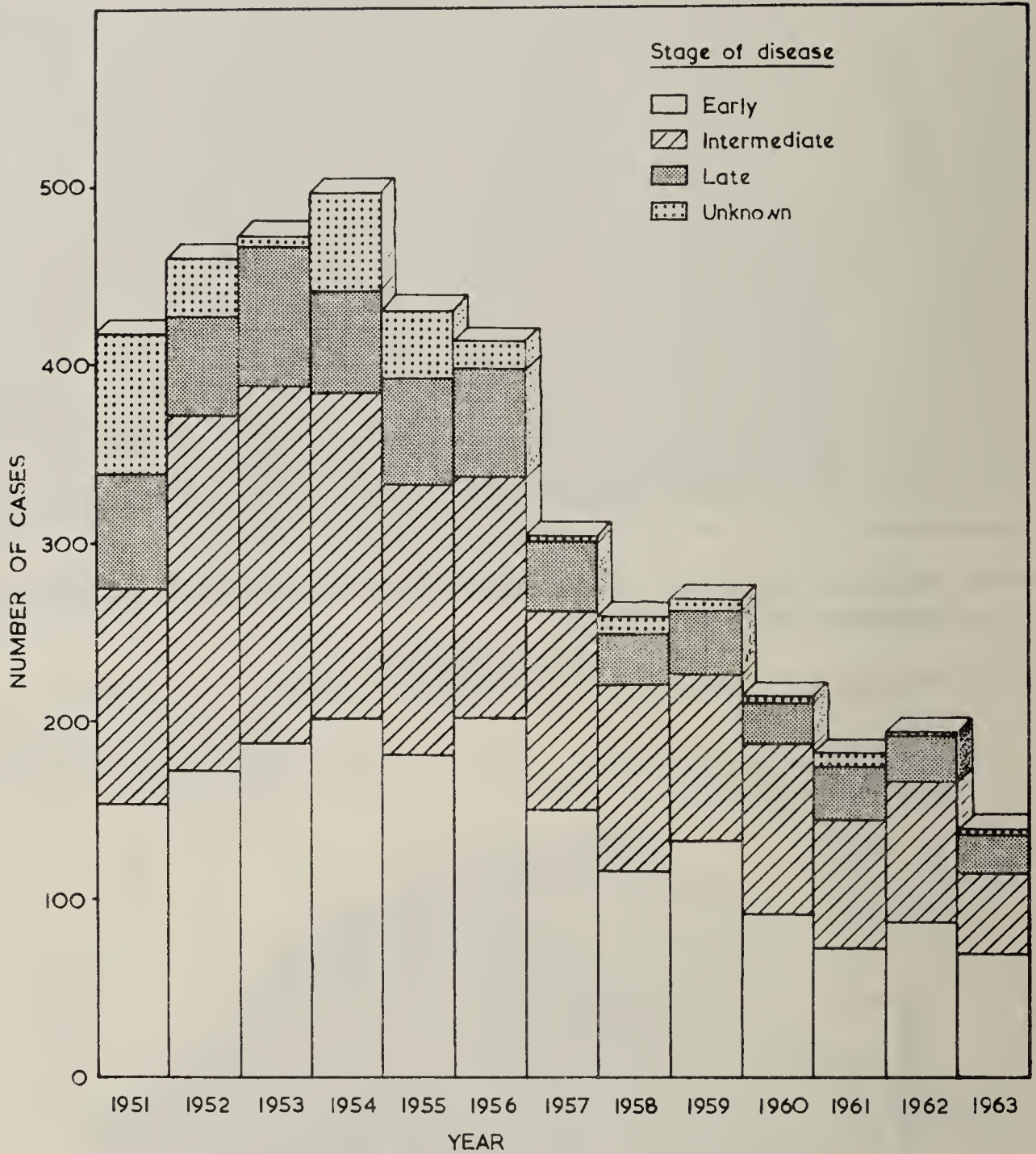
The County has been free of diphtheria since 1951. High primary and booster levels must be maintained if this is to continue.



This diagram shows the steady rise in the whooping cough immunisation level since the antigen became generally available in the County in 1951.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NEW NOTIFICATIONS 1951 - 63



New notification rate per 1,000 population

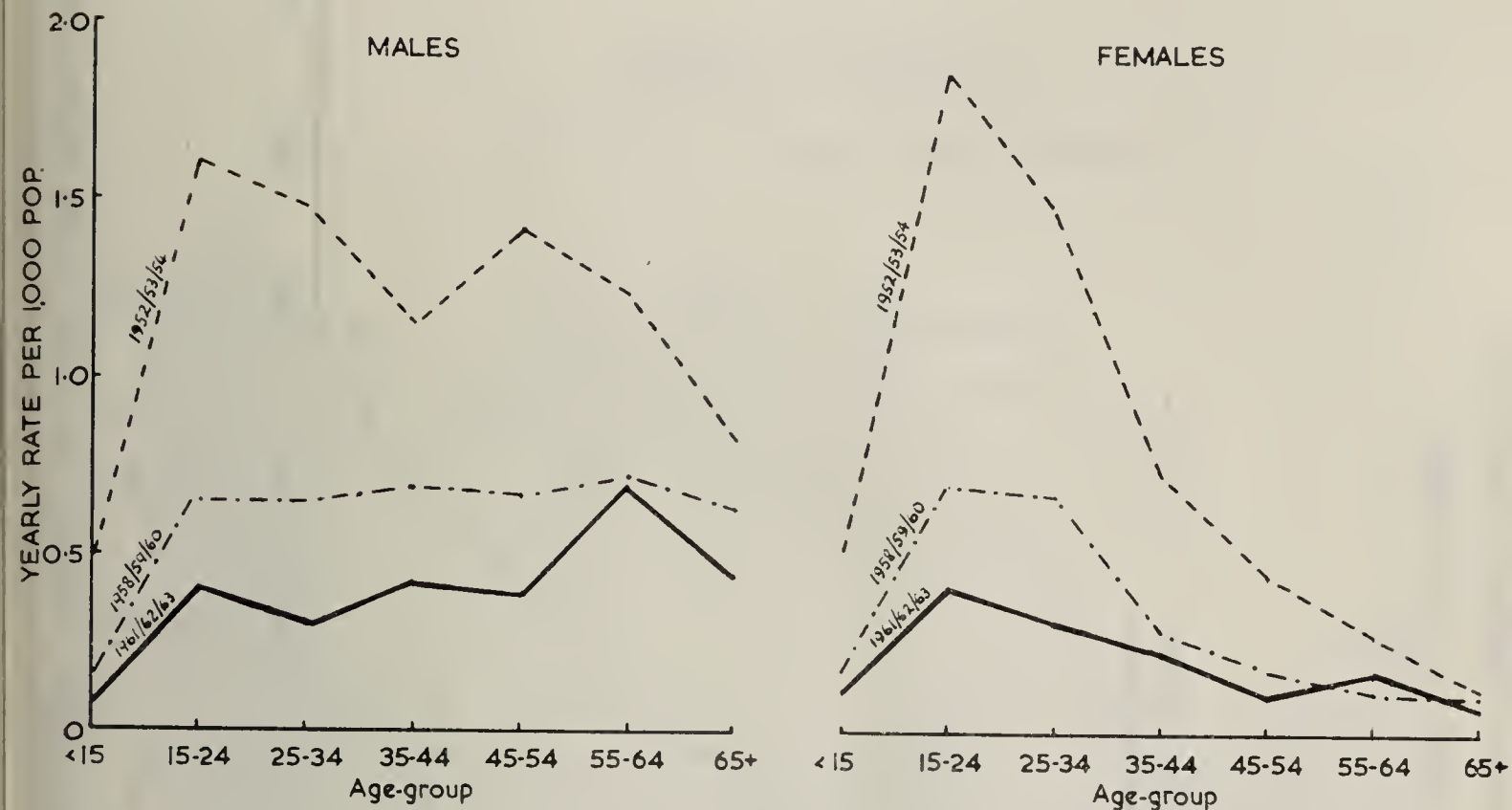
Warwickshire	0.85	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.83	0.77	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.21
England & Wales	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.84	0.76	0.71	0.65	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.35

It will be noted that during the past seven years, the pulmonary tuberculosis rate in Warwickshire has been well below that for England and Wales as a whole. In 1963, new notifications dropped by 28%, and achieved the lowest rate yet recorded.

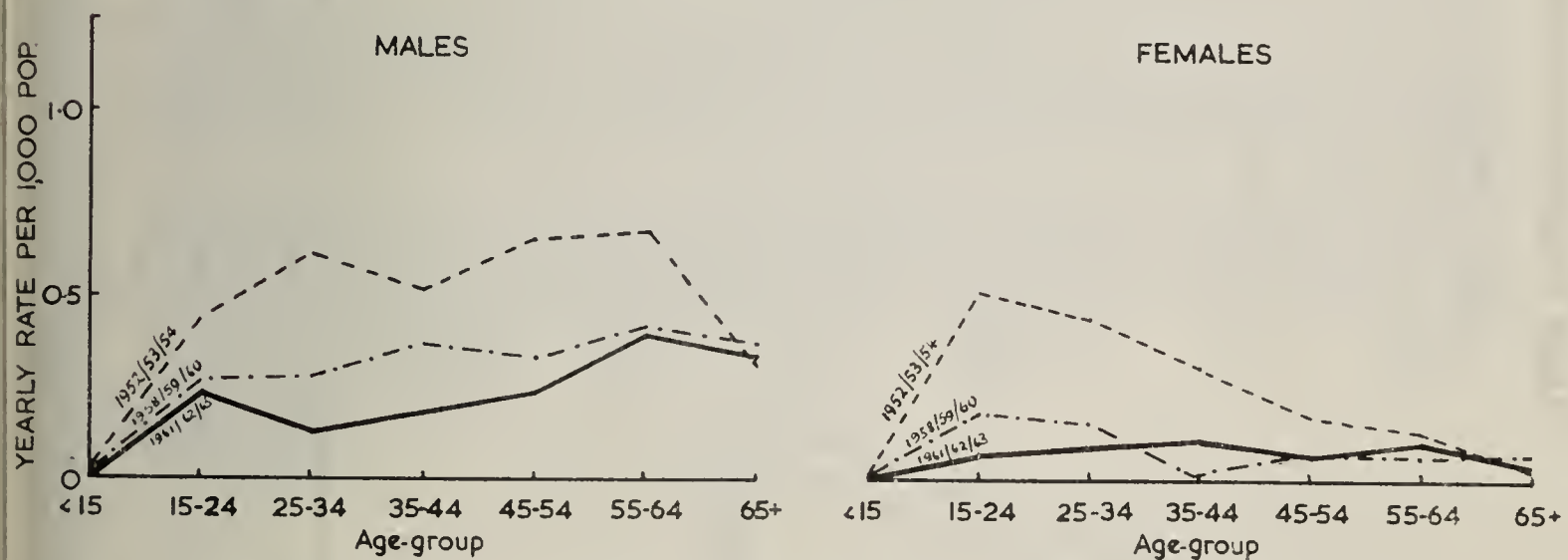
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

COMPARISON OF 3-YEARLY AVERAGE RATES 1952/53/54, 1958/59/60
& 1961/62/63

NEW NOTIFICATIONS



SPUTUM POSITIVE (INFECTIOUS CASES).

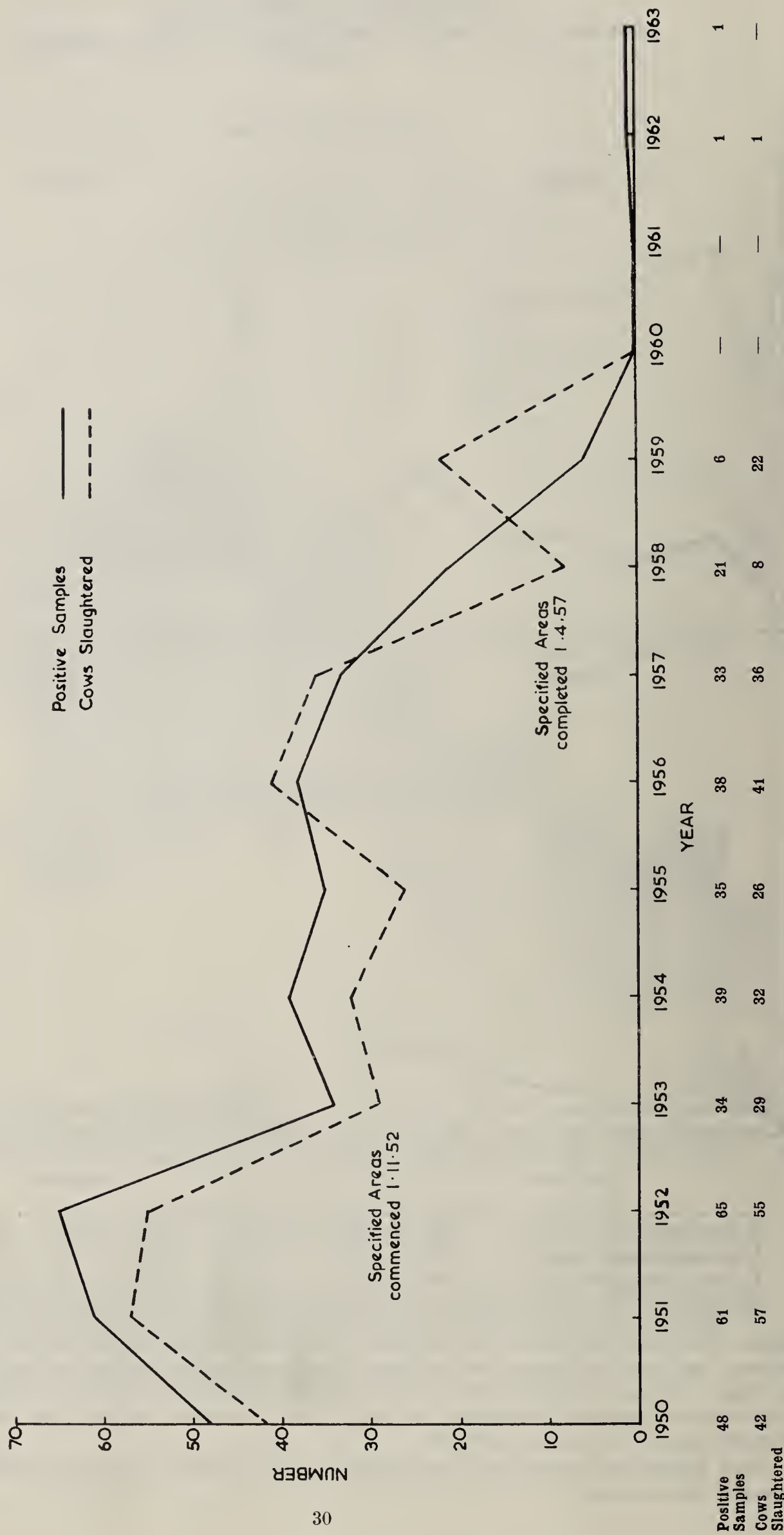


Approximate proportion of population X-rayed by Mass Radiography 1963	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
	8.40%	7.02%	7.16%	5.85%	5.31%	1.50%

The changing pattern of pulmonary tuberculosis during the past decade will be noted in the above diagram. The latest three-yearly average notification rate for males shows that the incidence in the younger age-groups has again been reduced, but that little improvement has taken place in the fifty-five and over age-groups. The new notification rate in younger women decreased but the peak incidence remained in the fifteen to twenty-four age-group. Of the 237 sputum positive (infectious cases) reported during 1961/62/63, nearly three-quarters were men.

Mass Radiography figures again show the small number of people in the older age-groups who avail themselves of this facility.

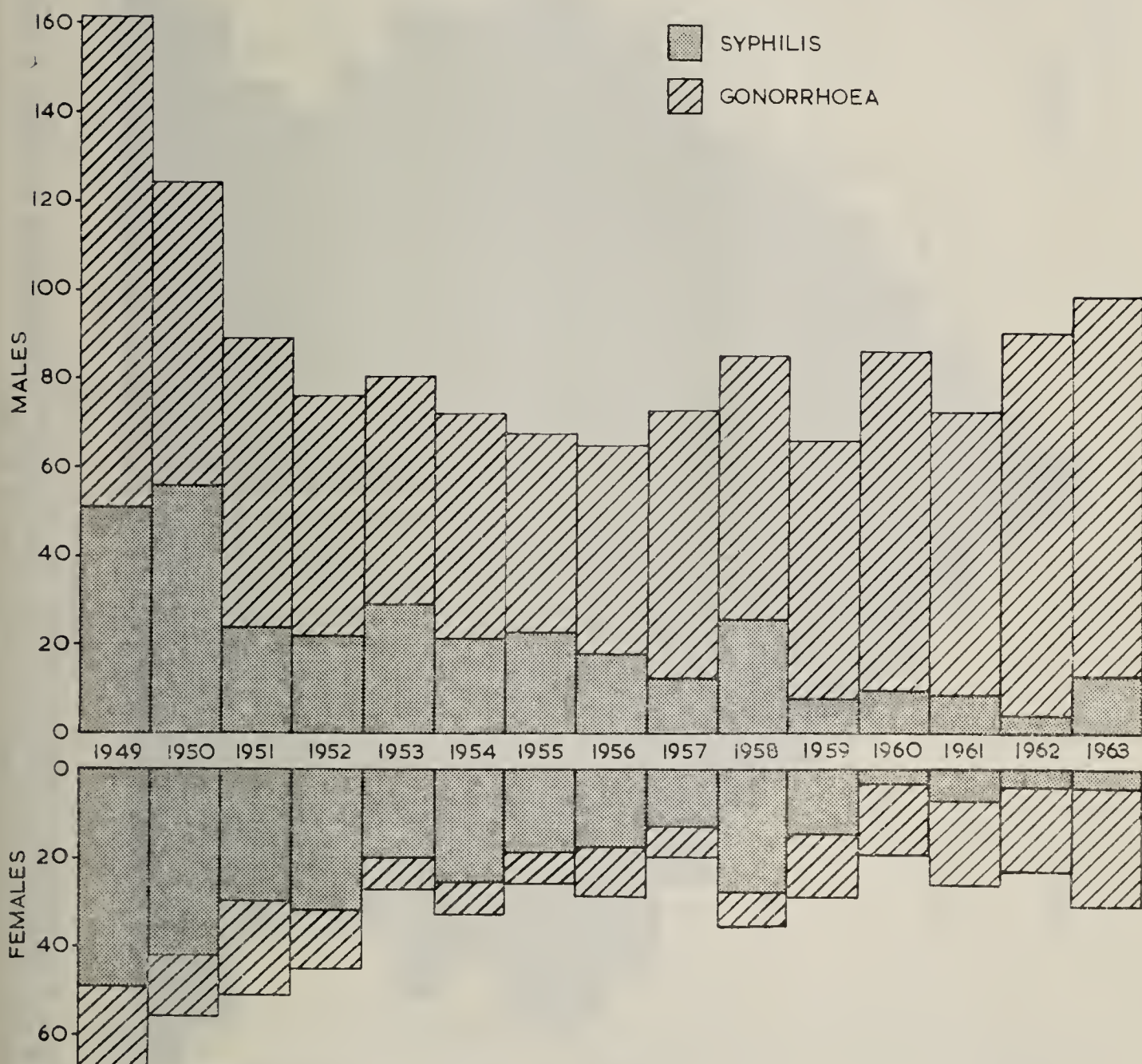
MILK SAMPLES FOUND TO CONTAIN TUBERCLE BACILLI, AND TUBERCLE INFECTED COWS SLAUGHTERED



This diagram shows the reduction which has taken place in tubercle infected milk samples. Although no positive samples were found in 1960 and 1961, biological examinations continued in case pockets of residual infection remained. One positive sample was detected in 1962 and 1963.

VENEREAL DISEASES

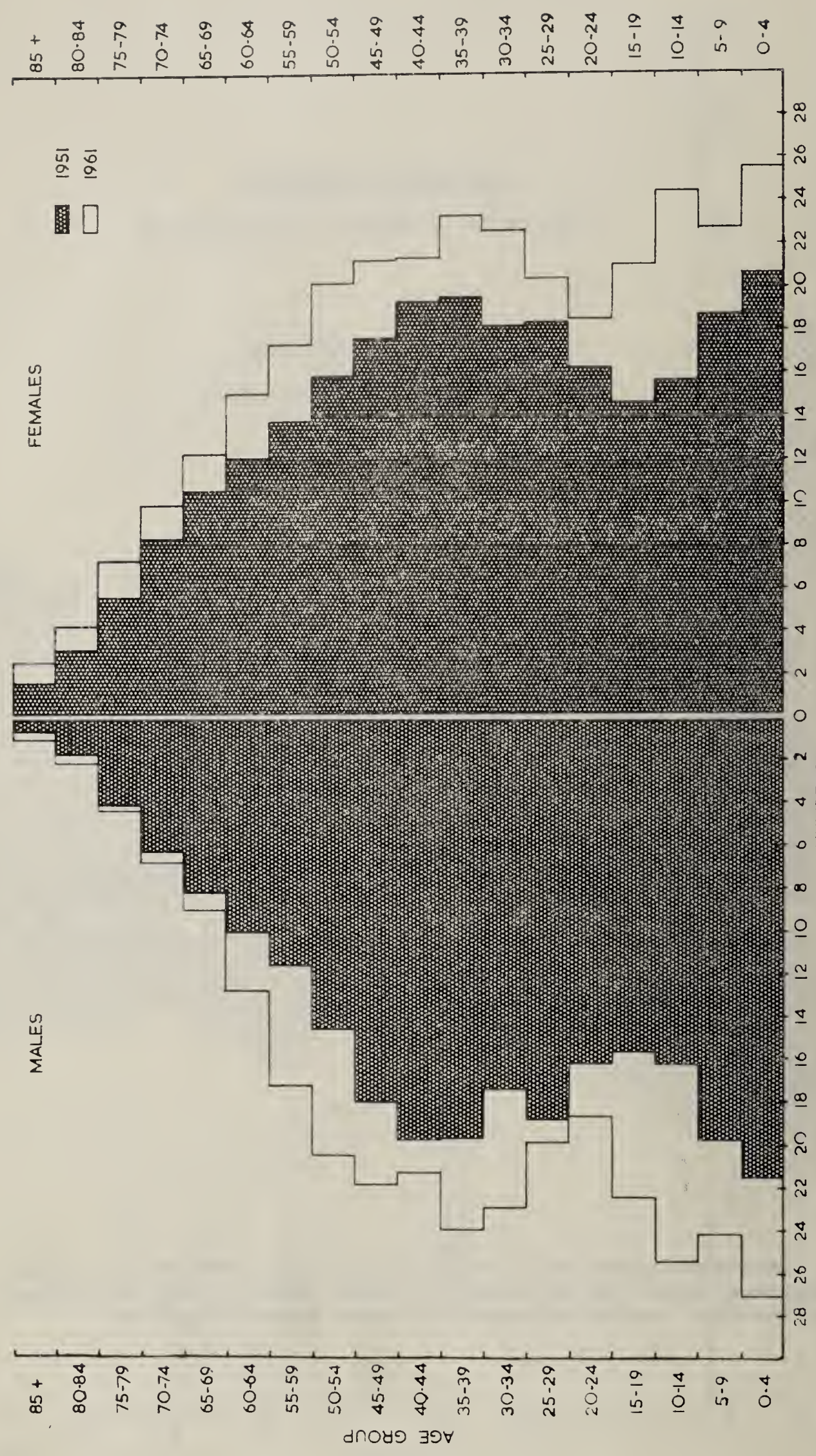
NEW CASES ATTENDING CLINICS 1949-1963.



The number of male gonorrhoea cases remained fairly stationary during the year. Although female cases remained lower than the males, the number reported in 1963 was the highest for fifteen years. Some increase occurred in the number of syphilis cases in males.

AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN WARWICKSHIRE

1951 & 1961



This diagram shows the population changes by age-group between the two census dates. The excess of males in all age-groups up to the age of twenty-four will be noted, thereafter the sex distribution evens out up to the age of sixty. After sixty, all age-groups show a large excess of females. Such figures provide an indication of future demands on the Local Authority Services, e.g. varying numbers of females coming into the child-bearing years and the continuous increase in the aged.

MAJOR BOUNDARY CHANGES

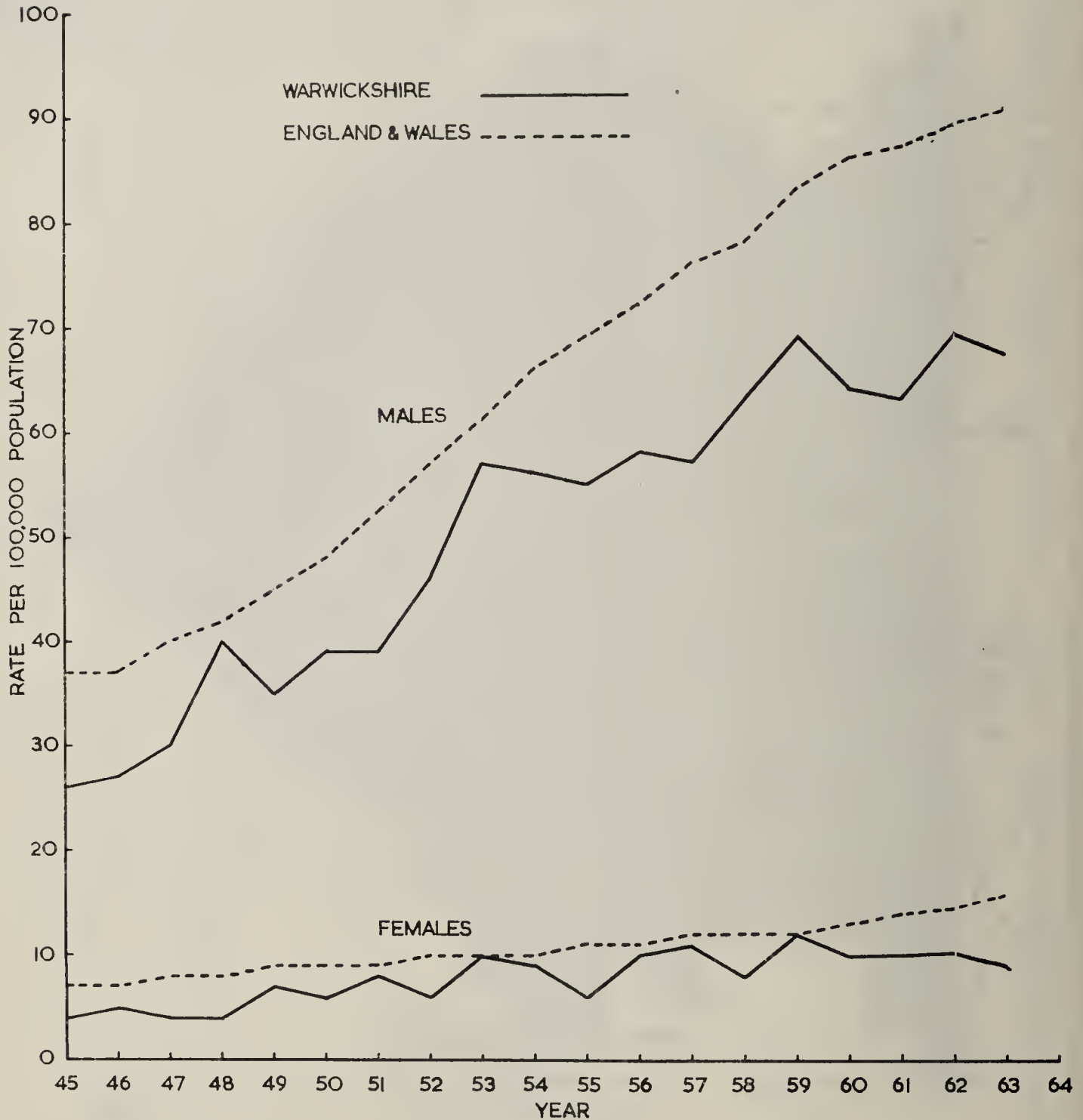


POPULATION INVOLVED

From Tamworth R.D. ...	...	To Staffordshire ...	...	15,555
		To Atherstone R.D. ...	...	7,183
		To Meriden R.D. ...	...	818
From Solihull ...	...	To Meriden R.D. ...	...	81
		To Warwick R.D. ...	...	361
		To Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ...	...	4,950
To Coventry ...	...	From Bedworth U.D. ...	...	1,524
		From Meriden R.D. ...	...	6,456
		From Rugby R.D. ...	...	5
		From Warwick R.D. ...	...	4,691

CANCER OF THE LUNG

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 1945 - 1963



Although the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung in Warwickshire showed a slight decrease during the year, deaths in England and Wales continued to rise. A certain amount of yearly fluctuation occurs in the Warwickshire rates owing to the smaller numbers involved, but the above diagram illustrates the upward trend which has been taking place in recent years. Excessive cigarette smoking has been established as a major cause of this disease, and health education is being directed to children both at home and in the schools to discourage the habit.

HOME HELP SERVICE 1962 & 1963

SHORT TERM CASES (Under 3 months - Acute illness & maternity)
 LONG TERM CASES (Over 3 months Chronic illness & old age)

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400

COUNTY
TOTALS

1962
1963



SUTTON

1962



COLDFIELD

1963



SOLIHULL

1962



1963



NUNEATON

1962



1963



ATHERSTONE

1962



& BEDWORTH

1963



EASTERN

1962



1963



NORTH -

1962



WESTERN

1963



CENTRAL

1962

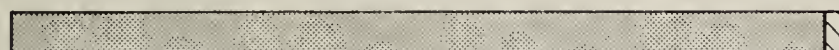


1963



SOUTHERN

1962



1963

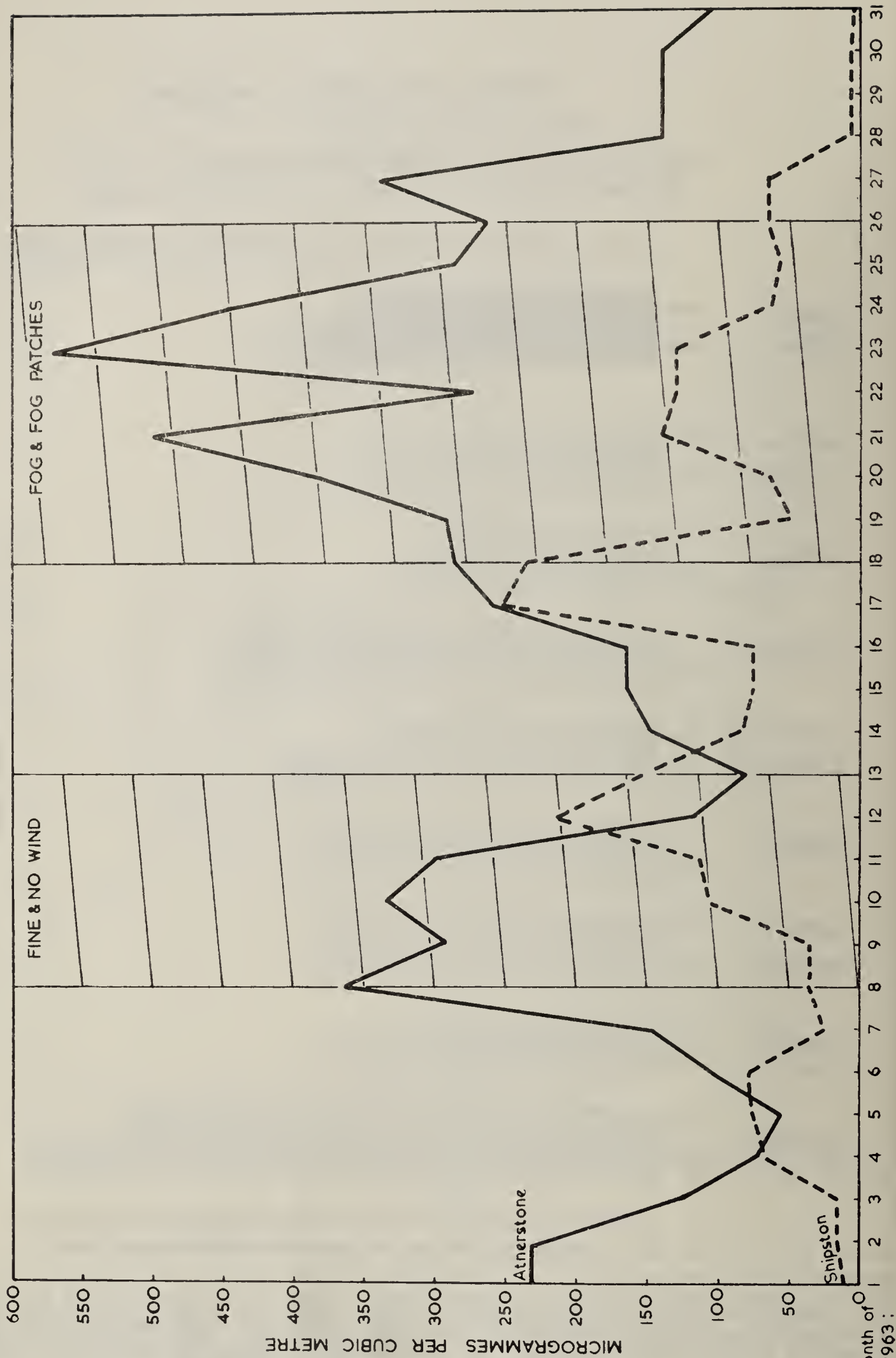


0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400

NUMBER OF HOME HELP HOURS PER 1,000 POPULATION

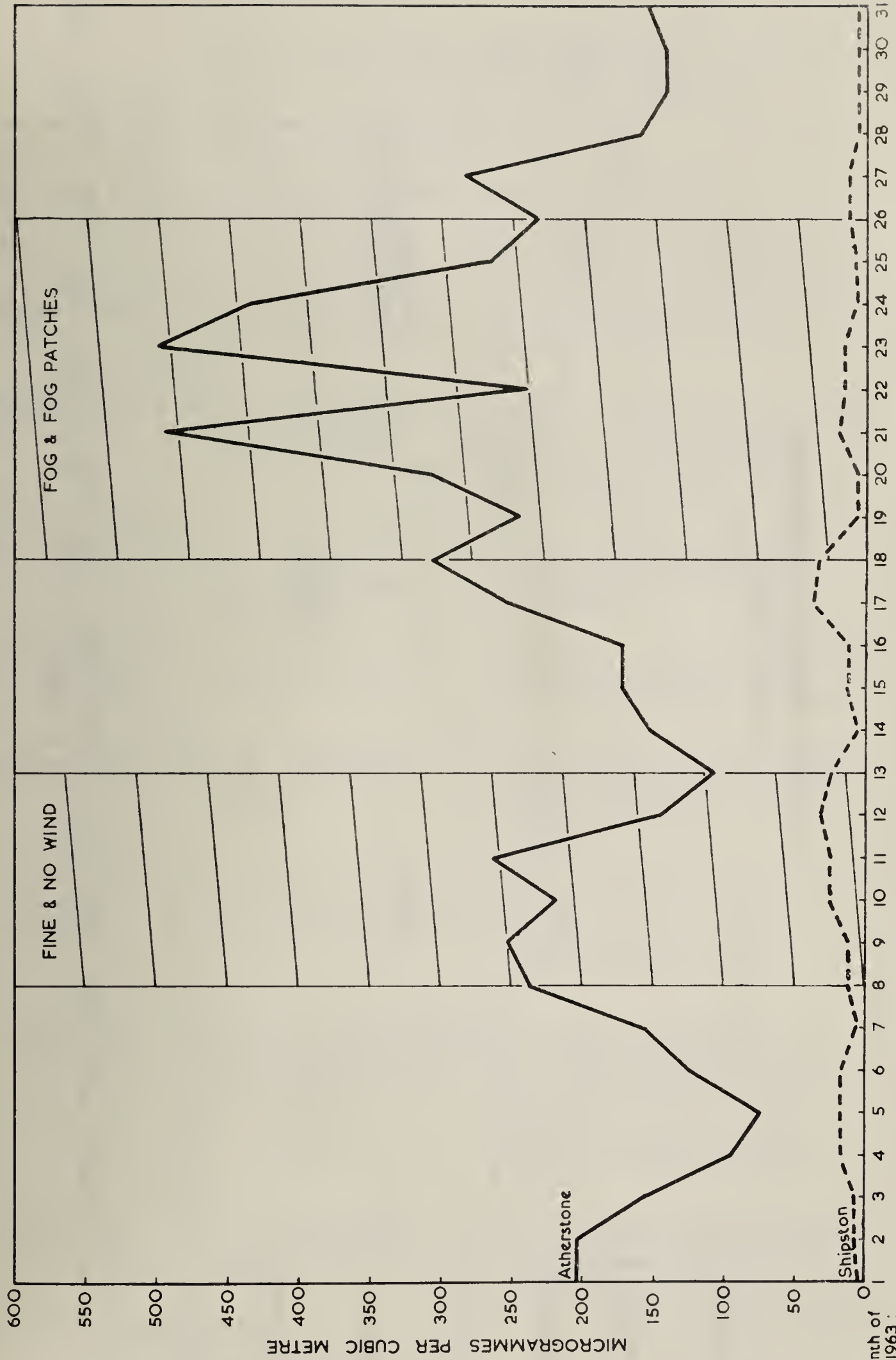
Although the majority of Home Help hours is required by people in the older age-groups, a valuable service (usually short-term) is provided for maternity and acute illness cases. High birth rates (which have necessitated more domiciliary confinements and earlier discharge of hospital confinements) are expected to continue, together with increasing numbers coming into the older age-groups.

COMPARATIVE SMOKE POLLUTION IN TWO AREAS OF THE COUNTY



For the month of
December 1963 :

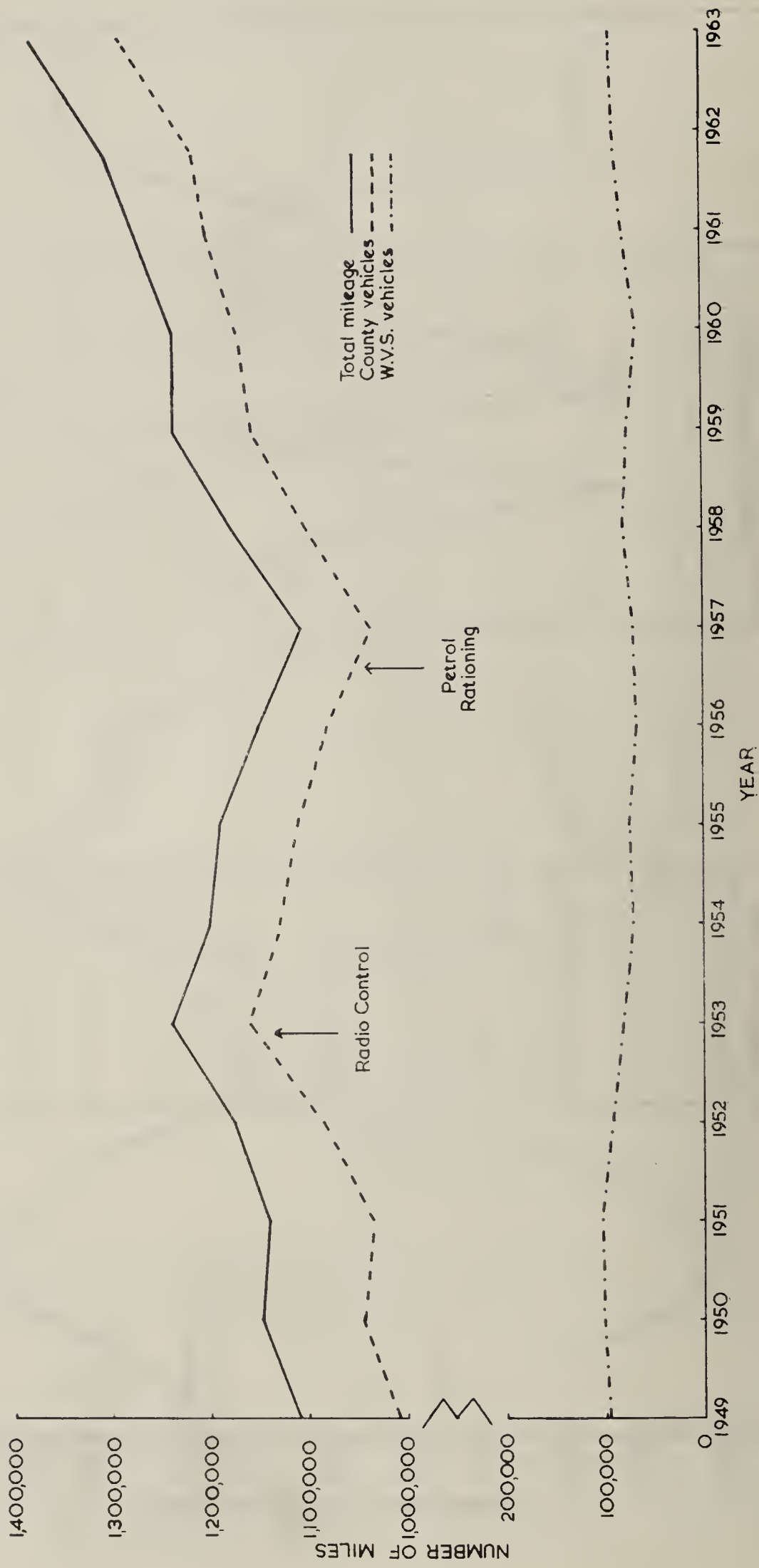
COMPARATIVE SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION IN TWO AREAS OF THE COUNTY



For the month of
December 1963:

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

YEARLY MILEAGE



STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH SERVICE

(at time of going to Press, except for Solihull which is at 31-12-63).

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

Dr. S. W. SAVAGE, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

Dr. G. H. TAYLOR, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Assistant County Medical Officer.</i>
*Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Glas.).	Dr. J. P. WALL, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.P.H. Dr. M. C. T. WILKES, M.B., B.S., D.Obs. R.C.O.G.
*Solihull M.B.	Dr. I. M. McLACHLAN, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., R.C.P.S.I., D.P.H. (Ireland).	Dr. J. E. PEARSON, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. Dr. P. J. H. CHEONG, L.M.S.S.A. Dr. ELIZABETH M. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.
*Nuneaton M.B.	Dr. G. DISON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D. Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (Edin.).	Dr. N. S. TURNBULL, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., D.T.H., D.P.H. Dr. GWENDOLEN COOTE, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
Atherstone/Bedworth Area.	Dr. E. M. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.), D.P.H.	Dr. ANNE L. J. CUSACK, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H. Dr. S. H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. †
Eastern Area.	Dr. D. J. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Cardiff).	Dr. M. STEANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Dr. J. G. M. MORTIMER, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.C.R.O.G. † Dr. H. M. RICHARDS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). †
North-Western Area.	Dr. R. S. McELROY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.	Dr. G. C. B. HAWES, M.B. B.S. (Lond.), Dr. LUCY M. ELLIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.(O).R.G.O.G., D.C.H. †
Central Area.	Dr. F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE, B.A., M.B., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.C.H. (Eng.), D.P.H.	Dr. MYRTLE V. RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. Dr. GILLIAN A. GARNETT, M.B., B.S. Dr. M. H. J. MARTIN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.). Dr. D. SUTCLIFFE WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
Southern Area.	Dr. J. B. BRAMWELL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H.	Dr. A. L. KIRKLAND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O (Belf.), D.Obs. R.C.O.G. (Lond.), D.P.H. Dr J. P. HEWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

* Borough Councils with delegated powers.

† Not entirely based in the area.

To attend D.P.H. Course—Drs. C. M. D. EDMONDS and N. J. B. EVANS.

Principal Dental Officer :

H. J. BASTOW, L.D.S. (Birm.).

Dental Officers:

Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	N. G. EVANS, L.D.S. (Birm.).
Solihull M.B.	...	...	{ Miss B. D. BEAVON, B.D.S. (Birm.). Miss M. M. STOCKER, L.D.S. (Birm.).
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	Miss E. B. NASMYTH, L.D.S. (Durh.).
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...	...	H. T. MOULD (Dentists Act 1921).
Eastern Area	...	...	Mrs. J. READE, B.D.S. (Birm.).
North-Western Area	...	...	{ W. DOUGLAS, L.D.S. (St. Andrew's). Miss W. T. GUNN, B.D.S. (Edin.).
Central Area	...	...	R. A. LEWTY, L.D.S. (Manc.).
Southern Area	...	...	Miss E. I. DOBBIE, B.D.S. (Edin.).

There are in addition, a number of part-time Dental Officers, a Dental Auxiliary and whole-time and part-time Dental Attendants.

County Health Inspector :

K. L. SPENCE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.

County Ambulance Officer :

R. D. CHARLES.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives .

Miss V. E. BEESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer :

Miss M. J. HEDGES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Borough and Area Nursing Officers :

Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	Miss J. HORN.
Solihull M.B.	...	...	Miss E. J. LAMB.
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	Miss A. VARLEY.
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...	...	Miss C. G. McLAREN.
Eastern Area	...	...	Miss E. M. LLOYD.
North-Western Area	...	...	Miss J. G. WEDGWOOD.
Central Area	...	...	Miss M. G. AUSTIN.
Southern Area	...	...	Miss D. STANSFELD.

'These officers hold S.R.N., S.C.M. and H.V. Cert.).

Social Worker :

Miss J. A. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.

Mental Welfare Officers.

County Health Department	...	H. F. ROGERS.
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	... ..	R. E. LANGLEY.*
	... ..	M. O'DONNELL.†
Solihull M.B.	... ..	F. BROOKES.†
	... ..	G. R. WILSON.*
Nuneaton M.B.	... ..	P. C. MORGAN.†
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...	N. V. WHITE.
Eastern Area	... ..	K. G. CODLING.
	... ..	E. H. CORBETT.*
	... ..	J. W. E. HOWARD.*
North-Western Area	... ..	P. M. OVERTON. (Also carries out duties in Southern Area).
	... ..	J. V. GREENING.*
Central Area	... ..	C. ROBINSON.
	... ..	R. G. TANDY.*
Southern Area	... ..	J. EARLE.*

† These officers carry out Health and Welfare duties.

* These officers are employed by the Welfare Committee as Social Welfare Officers, but also act as Mental Welfare Officers.

Mental Health Visitors.

County Health Department	...	Mrs. P. E. CROCKERT.
	...	Miss H. S. HOPKINS.

Statistical Officer:

Mrs. B. WARREN, R.S.A. Cert. (Institute of Statisticians)

Chief Clerk:

L. J. ALLEN.

Health Education Officer:

T. T. PAYNE.

TABLE 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1963.

		Population.		Live Births.		Total Deaths.		Number Still- births.	Number Infant Deaths.	Number Mat- ernal Deaths.	
		Acres.	Mid- 1962	Mid- 1963	Number.	Birth Rate (adjusted) (Per 1,000 pop.)	Number.				Death Rate (adjusted) (Per 1,000 pop.)
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.E.		13,978	75,220	76,570	1,476	16.97	644	10.60	32	19	1
SOLIHULL M.B. ...	...	20,189	98,670	100,680	1,784	15.95	825	11.22	20	30	1
NUNEATON M.B. ...	...	11,757	58,770	59,330	1,049	17.33	579	12.20	29	21	1
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.											
Bedworth U.D. ...	...	7,851	33,380	34,250	651	17.11	428	12.63	14	12	—
Atherstone R.D. ...	...	21,945	25,070	25,340	446	17.42	274	13.19	9	12	—
TOTALS ...	...	29,796	58,450	59,590	1,097	17.40	702	13.13	23	24	—
EASTERN AREA.											
Rugby M.B. ...	...	6,992	53,510	54,290	1,069	20.67	572	11.38	18	21	—
Rugby R.D. ...	...	80,631	23,100	23,700	435	17.98	225	12.24	5	9	—
TOTALS ...	...	87,623	76,610	77,990	1,504	19.57	797	12.11	23	30	—
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.											
Meriden R.D. ...	...	61,775	60,430	62,430	1,160	15.79	463	11.28	18	15	—
Tamworth R.D. ...	...	22,042	19,690	21,170	455	19.34	177	10.95	8	11	—
TOTALS ...	...	83,817	80,120	83,600	1,615	16.91	640	10.84	26	26	—
CENTRAL AREA.											
Leamington Spa M.B....	...	2,875	42,950	43,540	936	20.64	544	12.74	16	16	—
Warwick M.B. ...	...	5,057	16,300	16,620	291	18.21	210	13.02	4	6	—
Kenilworth U.D. ...	...	5,967	15,330	16,410	314	19.32	129	9.51	6	1	—
Southam R.D. ...	...	62,527	16,450	16,740	322	20.39	154	11.78	6	7	—
Warwick R.D. ...	...	55,365	27,540	28,310	566	18.39	265	8.24	6	6	—
TOTALS ...	...	131,791	118,570	121,620	2,429	19.97	1,302	11.57	38	36	—
SOUTHERN AREA.											
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	...	6,900	16,700	17,040	273	16.34	207	11.30	3	2	—
Alcester R.D. ...	...	37,524	16,350	17,120	347	20.68	227	12.33	3	9	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	...	53,339	8,710	8,780	163	20.79	121	8.96	—	2	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	...	81,996	25,060	24,800	443	18.40	269	12.26	8	13	—
TOTALS ...	...	179,759	66,820	67,740	1,226	19.01	824	11.07	14	26	—
COUNTY TOTALS ...	...	558,710	633,230	647,120	12,180	17.88	6,313	11.61	205	212	3

TABLE 2. REVIEW OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
for the years 1931-1963.

Year.	Live Birth Rate. (per 1,000 pop.)	Death Rate. (per 1,000 pop.)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births).	Still-births (per 1,000 total births).	Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total births)
1931.	15.69	11.06	0.51	1.42	55	35	4.30
1932.	15.38	11.52	0.49	1.47	55	35	3.70
1933.	13.71	11.42	0.52	1.53	54	35	5.20
1934.	14.31	10.71	0.42	1.43	48	34	4.97
1935.	13.44	9.60	0.45	1.45	47	40	3.68
1936.	15.08	10.56	0.42	1.51	52	33	5.21
1937.	15.32	11.25	0.41	1.57	50	35	3.17
1938.	16.63	10.17	0.47	1.45	48	30	2.87
1939.	16.18	10.19	0.43	1.54	45	32	2.26
1940.	15.83	12.69	0.50	1.51	51	35	2.82
1941.	15.94	11.69	0.43	1.55	53	33	2.99
1942.	17.38	10.26	0.41	1.55	39	32	2.14
1943.	18.98	10.62	0.41	1.55	42	28	2.70
1944.	20.88	10.64	0.42	1.66	35	25	1.50
1945.	18.95	10.45	0.40	1.57	42	25	1.56
1946.	19.64	10.61	0.42	1.67	40	22	1.46
1947.	20.77	10.68	0.38	1.64	34	20	0.83
1948.	18.24	9.62	0.39	1.67	31	20	1.50
1949.	17.22	10.78	0.30	1.65	29	19	0.85
1950.	15.72	10.48	0.24	1.55	27	19	0.39
1951.	15.84	11.55	0.21	1.67	28	23	0.50
1952.	15.56	10.35	0.14	1.78	28	18	0.38
1953.	16.30	10.67	0.14	1.72	24	20	0.72
1954.	15.79	10.51	0.10	1.87	23	22	0.73
1955.	16.13	11.08	0.11	1.83	24	21	0.58
1956.	16.43	11.19	0.09	1.81	19	22	0.65
1957.	17.15	10.92	0.08	1.84	19	17	0.41
1958.	17.12	10.98	0.07	1.79	21	21	0.20
1959.	17.63	11.50	0.06	1.87	19	18	0.37
1960.	17.76	11.41	0.06	1.77	19	18	0.27
1961.	17.63	11.51	0.04	1.76	17	16	0.09
1962.	17.76	11.66	0.04	1.84	17	18	0.33
1963.	17.88	11.61	0.05	1.74	17	17	0.24

TABLE 3. CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX, 1963.

Cause.	Sex	Age at Death.												Total 1963	Total Deaths	
		Under 4 wks.	4 wks- 1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 +	1962		1961	
1 Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	3 2	3 2	10 1	6 2	23 7	22 6	19 3	
2 Tuberculosis—Other forms	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 1	3 1	— —	— —	6 2	3 1	1 2	
3 Syphilitic Disease	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	2 1	4 2	5 4	9 2	
4 Diphtheria	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
5 Whooping Cough	M F	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	
6 Meningococcal Infections	M F	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	— 3	
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
8 Measles	M F	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 —	— —	2 —	
9 Other Infective/Parasitic Diseases	M F	— —	— 1	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 —	— —	1 3	1 1	3 —	1 1	8 8	14 7	7 6	
10 Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	9 2	27 10	26 14	14 23	77 49	93 58	84 57	
11 Malignant Neoplasm—Bronchus	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	33 3	81 11	71 9	27 4	215 27	217 33	191 30	
12 Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— 7	— 20	— 36	— 28	— 15	— 110	— 108	— 113	
13 Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	14	11	36	52	41	
14 Malignant Neoplasm—Others	M F	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	2 2	3 3	12 14	34 31	78 58	71 65	102 99	303 274	342 235	278 258	
15 Leukaemia/Aleukaemia	M F	— —	— —	— 1	1 2	— —	1 2	4 1	1 3	3 2	4 —	4 4	18 15	15 16	19 14	
16 Diabetes	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	3 1	2 7	9 8	8 11	24 28	16 33	14 29	
17 Vascular Lesions—Nervous System	M F	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	1 —	7 5	13 11	62 33	106 123	160 328	350 502	338 505	342 477	
18 Coronary Disease and Angina	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	36 1	81 19	195 68	222 154	202 215	739 458	707 412	636 374	
19 Hypertension/Heart Disease	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 2	10 5	19 15	24 51	58 73	40 74	53 65	
20 Other Heart Diseases	M F	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	3 —	2 3	8 10	12 15	31 25	53 55	168 267	279 376	288 383	270 401	
21 Other Circulatory Disease	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	4 4	4 6	21 8	35 22	61 109	125 152	132 147	109 152	
22 Influenza	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	2 1	3 3	7 5	23 27	67 38	
23 Pneumonia	M F	3 5	14 6	1 3	3 —	— 1	2 —	2 1	9 1	24 15	40 39	127 180	225 251	210 228	166 209	
24 Bronchitis	M F	— —	1 1	2 —	— —	— —	— —	1 3	17 3	62 10	78 28	92 60	253 105	213 84	185 83	
25 Other Respiratory Diseases	M F	— —	3 1	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	2 1	3 —	3 4	10 2	13 21	36 31	44 14	47 18	
26 Ulcer—Stomach/Duodenum	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 1	2 —	6 —	12 3	9 12	31 17	35 24	30 14	
27 Gastritis/Enteritis/Diarrhoea	M F	2 1	— —	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	3 3	1 4	4 7	12 19	17 21	18 19	
28 Nephritis/Nephrosis	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 2	2 1	3 —	3 1	5 4	1 1	17 9	18 17	17 16	
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	27	33	26	34	
30 Pregnancy/Childbirth/Abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	
31 Congenital Malformations	M F	16 16	6 10	4 3	1 2	— —	— —	— 2	1 1	1 1	— 2	1 —	30 37	39 33	29 35	
32 Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M F	55 44	7 4	4 4	3 3	8 4	6 3	6 7	16 19	27 30	32 34	59 122	223 274	236 262	241 252	
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	— —	1 —	2 1	6 1	19 3	18 2	7 1	13 1	10 4	2 3	6 1	84 17	83 17	77 29	
34 Other Accidents	M F	3 1	3 5	3 2	3 2	11 1	6 2	5 4	8 3	9 5	7 16	27 50	85 91	76 87	69 88	
35 Suicide	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	3 3	5 4	11 3	11 6	4 1	3 6	38 24	35 18	37 28	
36 Homicide	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	3 1	1 3	
All Causes	M F	80 67	37 28	19 21	20 12	47 18	54 29	108 71	286 158	678 350	828 646	1,152 1,604	3,309 3,004	3,292 2,911	3,053 2,860	

TABLE 4. LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS, 1963.

		Males	Females	Total	Rate (per 1,000 Pop.)
LIVE BIRTHS—	Legitimate ...	5,917	5,697	11,614	17.05
	Illegitimate ...	273	293	566	0.83
	Total ...	6,190	5,990	12,180	17.88
Illegitimate live births % of total live births: 4.65					
		Males	Females	Total	Rate (per 1,000 total births)
STILLBIRTHS—	Legitimate ...	104	86	190	16.10
	Illegitimate ...	9	6	15	25.82
	Total ...	113	92	205	16.55
		Males	Females	Total	
TOTAL BIRTHS—	Legitimate ...	6,021	5,783	11,804	
	Illegitimate ...	282	299	581	
	Grand Total ...	6,303	6,082	12,385	

TABLE 5. INFANT MORTALITY, 1963.

		Males	Females	Total	Rate (per 1,000 live births)
UNDER 1 YEAR—	Legitimate ...	109	91	200	17.22
	Illegitimate ...	8	4	12	21.20
	Total ...	117	95	212	17.41
UNDER 4 WKS.—	Legitimate ...	73	66	139	11.97
	Illegitimate ...	7	1	8	14.13
	Total ...	80	67	147	12.07
EARLY NEO- NATAL (Under 1 Wk.)	Legitimate ...	64	54	118	10.16
	Illegitimate ...	5	1	6	10.60
	Total ...	69	55	124	10.18

TABLE 6.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1963.

<i>Number of Maternal deaths.</i>	<i>Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births).</i>
3	0.24

TABLE 7.

PERINATAL MORTALITY, 1963.

(Stillbirths and Infant deaths under 1 week).

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (per 1,000 total births)</i>
Legitimate	...	...		168	140	308	26.09
Illegitimate	...	...		14	7	21	36.14
TOTALS	...	...		182	147	329	26.56

TABLE 8.

TOTAL PREMATURE BIRTHS SINGLE AND MULTIPLE, 1963.

Total notified births 12,386.

<i>Weight Group.</i>	<i>Number of premature births.</i>		<i>Of those born alive :—</i>				<i>% Survival of live births 1963</i>	<i>% Survival of live births 1962</i>
	<i>Born dead.</i>	<i>Born alive.</i>	<i>Number died within 24 hrs.</i>	<i>Number died 1 to under 7 days.</i>	<i>Number died 7-28 days.</i>	<i>Number survived.</i>		
2lbs. 3ozs. or less... ..	20	24	13	7	1	3	13%	} 33%
Over 2lbs. 3ozs. and up to 3lbs. 4ozs.	31	51	16	10	3	22	43%	
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. and up to 4lbs. 6ozs.	29	121	13	9	1	98	81%	85%
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. and up to 4lbs. 15ozs.	18	137	4	1	1	131	96%	94%
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. and up to 5lbs. 8ozs.	14	372	5	3	2	362	97%	96%
TOTALS ...	112	705	51	30	8	616	87%	87%
TOTALS, 1962	120	719	51	41		627		

TABLE 9. CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH FOR THE YEARS 1960—1963.
 Analysis of midwives reports on stillbirths occurring in the Administrative
 County to County women.

Cause.	% of total still-births attributable to cause.			
	1963	1962	1961	1960
Congenital malformations	22.5	23.4	19.3	21.0
Toxaemia of pregnancy and accidental A.P.H.	27.8	18.2	21.4	21.0
Conditions of cord and placenta	18.5	17.2	14.9	11.3
Difficulties in labour	3.9	5.8	6.4	9.3
Haemolytic disease	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.6
Chronic ill-health of mother	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.0
No obvious cause discovered	19.5	30.6	33.2	32.8
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of reports received	205	209	187	195
Number of registered stillbirths	205	220	191	195
Stillbirth rate	16.6	18.1	16.4	17.5

TABLE 10. CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS,
 1960—1963.

Cause of death.	With prematurity.				Without prematurity.				Total.			
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960
Prematurity	24	36	30	46	—	—	—	—	24	36	30	46
Asphyxia, Atelectasis	27	22	23	21	10	8	6	9	37	30	29	30
Congenital malformations :												
Alone	9	10	7	6	19	15	22	24	28	25	29	30
With Asphyxia	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	2	5	3	—	2
With Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	3
Totals	11	11	7	6	25	18	24	29	36	29	31	35
Birth injury	14	6	13	7	8	10	15	6	22	16	28	13
Haemolytic Disease	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	5	3	4	7
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4	4	2	10	4	1	2	1	8	5	4	11
Misadventure	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other	6	11	11	12	8	4	3	7	14	15	14	19
TOTALS ...	89	91	87	104	58	43	53	59	147	134	140	163

TABLE 11. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR
1960—1963

Cause of Death.	With bronchitis or pneumonia.				Without bronchitis or pneumonia.				Total.			
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960	1963	1962	1961	1960
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	22	15	14	6	—	—	—	—	22	15	14	6
Congenital Malformations ...	9	3	4	5	11	22	12	13	20	25	16	18
Gastro Enteritis ...	1	—	1	—	—	7	3	2	1	7	4	2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
Misadventure ...	—	2	—	—	6	8	8	11	6	10	8	11
Central Nervous System infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	4	4	1
Other ...	—	—	3	2	15	9	9	9	15	9	12	11
TOTALS ...	32	20	22	13	33	50	37	37	65	70	59	50

TABLE 12 AVERAGE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS FOR
THE FIVE YEARS 1959-1963 INCLUSIVE.

Live births.		County district.	Stillbirths.		Infant Deaths.		Neo-natal mortality rate.	Mortality rate one month to one year.	Stillbirth plus Neo- natal Mor- tality rate.
No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.			
7,046	18.53*	Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	135	18.93	94	13.39†	9.35†	4.04	28.28†
8,836	17.13†	Solihull M.B. ...	121	13.50†	147	16.62	11.21	5.41	24.71†
4,903	16.41†	Nuneaton M.B. ...	111	22.10*	109	22.52	16.97*	5.55	39.07*
3,174	17.59	Bedworth U.D. ...	56	17.14	68	21.53	14.24	7.29	31.38
2,025	15.67†	Atherstone R.D. ...	47	22.63	47	23.05	13.82	9.23	36.45
4,924	18.73*	Rugby M.B. ...	88	17.53	99	20.13	14.73	5.40	32.26
2,057	20.21*	Rugby R.D. ...	45	21.40	34	16.51	12.12	4.39	33.52
5,658	17.29	Meriden R.D. ...	95	16.50	89	15.70	9.99	5.71	26.49
1,904	19.29*	Tamworth R.D. ...	40	21.11	46	24.34	17.42	6.92	38.53
4,421	20.26*	Leamington Spa M.B. ...	72	16.08	89	20.22	13.80	6.42	29.88
1,265	15.50†	Warwick M.B. ...	23	18.00	25	19.22	13.03	6.19	31.03
1,309	16.34†	Kenilworth U.D. ...	15	10.55	13	10.85	8.44	2.41	18.99†
1,421	19.65*	Southam R.D. ...	27	18.83	31	21.30	13.26	8.04	32.09
2,496	18.96*	Warwick R.D. ...	39	15.68	44	17.64	13.36	4.28	29.04
1,279	15.45†	Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	18	13.89	18	14.20	11.79	2.41	25.68
1,437	17.95	Alcester R.D. ...	23	16.50	27	19.03	14.79	4.24	31.29
702	18.02	Shipston-on-Stour R.D. ...	7	9.29	7	10.31	8.79	1.52	18.08
2,164	18.50	Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ...	38	17.29	45	20.67	17.01	3.66	34.30
57,021	17.73	All County ...	1,000	17.24	1,032	18.15	12.81	5.34	30.05

* Significantly higher than the average for the whole County.
† Significantly lower than the average for the whole County.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Where held.	C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total.
			1963	1962	1958-61	
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.						
Bannersgate ... Reay Nadin Drive	C.	Every Friday ... Alternate Fridays a.m. and p.m. (Toddlers)	104	125	263	492
Boldmere ... Boldmere Road ...	C.	Every Wednesday— all day	207	211	497	915
Falcon Lodge ... Churchill Road ...	C.	Every Tuesday & Thursday 2 p.m. Alternate Fridays 10 a.m.	225	211	601	1,037
Four Oaks ... Mere Green Road	C.	Every Monday & Wednesday 2 p.m. Every Tuesday & Friday 10 a.m.	400	450	1,330	2,180
Minworth ... Kingsbury Close, Kingsbury Road	C.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	20	30	64	114
Sutton Coldfield ... 49, Holland Street	C.	Every Mon. & Wed. ...	186	188	451	825
Walmley ... Walmley Road ...	C.	Every Thursday ...	103	110	241	454
TOTAL ...			1,245	1,325	3,447	6,017
SOLIHULL M.B.						
Bentley Heath ... Community Centre	C.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	37	30	36	103
Dorridge ... St. Phillip's Church Room	C.	Every Friday ...	64	57	77	198
Hobs Moat ... St. Mary's Church Hall	C.	Every Wednesday and Friday	242	217	133	592
Hockley Heath ... King George VI Memorial Hall	C.	Alternate Tuesdays	17	18	24	59
Knowle ... Village Hall ...	C.	Every Thursday ...	75	72	101	248
Olton ... Congregational Church Hall	C.	Every Monday ...	93	89	110	292
Sheldon ... Wagon Lane School	C.	Every Tues. & Wed. ...	122	52	92	266
Shirley ... Clinic Building, Halifax Road	V.	Every Monday, Wed- nesday and Friday	350	345	223	918
Shirley (Cole Green) Youth Hut ...	C.	Every Mon. & Thurs.	193	189	84	466
Solihull ... Homer Road ...	V.	Every Monday & Wednesday	210	172	200	582
TOTAL ...			1,403	1,241	1,080	3,724
NUNEATON M.B.						
Nuneaton ... Riversley Park Clinic (Coton Road)	C.	Every Mon. & Wed. ... Toddlers Clinic every Tuesday	303	244	475	1,022
Nuneaton ... Ramsden Avenue, Camp Hill	C.	Every Tuesday & Thursday Toddlers Clinic every Thursday 4-5 p.m.	215	181	345	741
Stockingford ... Cross Street Clinic	C.	Every Monday & Wednesday	137	127	277	541
Weddington ... St. James Parish Hall	C.	Every Tuesday ...	73	47	29	149
TOTAL ...			728	599	1,126	2,453
ATHERSTONE AND BEDWORTH AREA.						
Ansley ... Social Club ...	C.	Every Wednesday ...	74	55	68	197
Atherstone ... Station Street ...	C.	Every Wednesday & Friday	137	129	93	359
Baddesley Ensor ... Liberal Club ...	C.	2nd & 4th Fridays	44	56	57	157
Bedworth ... Newtown Road ...	C.	Every Monday & Thursday	322	229	115	666
Bulkington ... Chequer Street ...	C.	Every Wednesday & Thursday	114	138	101	353
Dordon ... Village Hall ...	C.	Alternate Thursdays ...	41	71	46	158
Polesworth ... Memorial Hall ...	V.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	82	64	30	176
†Keresley ... Bennetts Rd. Clinic	C.	Every Tuesday ...	45	6	15	66
TOTAL ...			859	748	525	2,132
EASTERN AREA.						
Bilton ... County Clinic ...	C.	Every Monday & Wednesday	235	240	311	786
Binley ... Village Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Wednesday...	31	26	51	108
Bramcote ... Bramcote Camp ...	C.	1st & 3rd Tuesday ...	18	14	37	69
Brinklow ... Church Rooms ...	V.	1st & 3rd Wednesday ...	51	46	98	195
Clifton-on-Dunsmore Townsend Memorial Hall	C.	2nd Thursday ...	14	23	39	76
Dunchurch ... W.I. Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday ...	36	39	67	142
Hillmorton ... St. George's Hall...	C.	Every Monday ...	134	105	69	308
Long Lawford ... Memorial Hall ...	C.	Every Tuesday ...	85	75	114	274
Newbold ... Church House ...	C.	1st & 3rd Friday ...	29	35	54	118
New Bilton ... Methodist Church Hall, Lawford Rd.	C.	Every Wednesday ...	119	154	107	380
Rokeby ... Rokeby County (P) School	C.	1st & 3rd Saturday 9-30 a.m.	41	38	78	157
Rugby ... Temple St.	V.	Every Tuesday and Friday	308	319	237	864
Stretton-on-Dunsmore Village Hall ...	C.	1st & 3rd Thursday ...	46	55	63	164
Wolston ... Village Hall ...	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday ...	30	35	52	117
Wolvey ... Village Hall, Sharpe Street	C.	2nd & 4th Tuesday ...	24	40	50	114
TOTAL ...			1,201	1,244	1,427	3,872

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—(continued).

Where held.	C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total.
			1963	1962	1958-61	
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.						
Amington	C.	Alternate Wednesdays	61	49	52	162
Arley	V.	Alternate Tuesdays ...	34	30	30	94
Balsall Common ...	C.	Women's Institute				
Castle Bromwich ...	C.	Hurst Lane ...				
Coleshill	V.	Town Hall ...	54	50	29	133
Eastern Green ...	C.	Parish Room ...	147	147	252	546
Fillongley	C.	Village Hall ...	97	87	79	263
Hampton-in-Arden	C.	Women's Institute	78	84	51	213
Hurley	C.	Village Hall ...	15	13	6	34
Keresley	C.	Welfare Centre Hut	23	13	12	48
Kingsbury	V.	Methodist School	44	33	31	108
		Room	98	124	51	273
Kingshurst	C.	Gilson Way ...	53	46	32	131
Marston Green ...	C.	Free Church Hall				
Meriden	C.	Village Hall ...	135	161	201	497
Nether Whitacre ...	C.	Methodist School	58	69	75	202
		Room	40	25	40	105
Newton Regis ...	V.	The Institute ...	22	26	22	70
Water Orton	V.	Church Hall ...				
Wilnecote	V.	Parish Hall ...	15	15	21	51
†Glascote	C.	Argyll Street ...	61	53	71	185
			124	112	102	338
			68	38	36	142
TOTAL ...			1,227	1,175	1,193	3,595
CENTRAL AREA.						
Baginton	C.	Village Hall ...	9	9	14	32
Barford	C.	Village Memorial Hall	20	21	33	74
Bishops Itchington	C.	Memorial Hall ...	33	26	29	88
Bishops Tachbrook	C.	Victory Club ...	17	15	10	42
Burton Green ...	C.	Village Hall ...	9	11	23	43
Cubbington	C.	Methodist Sunday				
		School	47	41	12	100
Fenny Compton ...	V.	Village Hall ...	19	23	35	77
Finham	V.	The Hostel...	97	96	78	271
Gaydon	C.	R.A.F. Station ...				
Harbury	C.	Village Hall ...	48	42	2	92
Hatton	V.	Village Hall ...	27	22	17	66
Kenilworth	C.	Station Road ...	10	5	19	34
			220	198	125	543
Lapworth	C.	Village Hall ...				
Leamington	C.	4, Holly Walk ...	15	10	15	40
			362	362	248	972
Leamington	C.	Community Centre,				
		Kingsway	98	90	63	251
Lillington	C.	Crown Way ...				
			167	162	155	484
Long Itchington ...	C.	Village Hall ...				
Napton	C.	Village Hall ...	30	41	32	103
Radford Semele ...	C.	Village Hall ...	13	15	23	51
Southam	V.	C.W.C. Hut ...	12	10	12	34
Stockton	C.	Village Hall ...	68	62	53	183
Stoneleigh	V.	Institute ...	13	15	21	49
Warwick	C.	Cape Road ...	5	10	7	22
			319	238	207	764
Whitnash	C.	W.I. Hut ...				
			102	89	68	259
TOTAL ...			1,760	1,613	1,301	4,674

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—(continued).

Where held.	C. or V.	When held (all meetings at 2 p.m. unless otherwise stated).	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			
			1963	1962	1958-61	Total.
SOUTHERN AREA.						
Alcester ... Church Hall ...	V.	Alternate Fridays ...	82	54	45	181
Alderminster ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	4th Wednesday ...	8	9	8	25
Aston Cantlow ... Working Men's Club (Caravan)	C.	1st Monday ...	17	22	23	62
Bearley ... W.I. Hut (Caravan)	C.	4th Monday ...	8	9	11	28
Bidford-on-Avon ... Welfare Hut ...	C.	Every Tuesday ...	37	24	33	94
Brailes ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	3rd Wednesday ...	12	9	5	26
Clifford Chambers Jubilee Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	2nd Wednesday (10 a.m.)	5	10	3	18
Earlswood ... Village Hall ...	V.	2nd & 4th Monday ...	22	21	22	65
Henley-in-Arden ... Public Hall ...	V.	Alternate Mondays ...	53	43	39	135
Hillcrest ... Hillcrest Trailer Park (Caravan)	C.	1st Thursday a.m. ...	20	19	17	56
*Ilmington ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	2nd Wednesday ...	5	5	4	14
Kineton ... Village Hall ...	V.	Alternate Fridays ...	26	38	47	111
Long Compton ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	4th Tuesday ...	6	12	12	30
Newbold-on-Stour Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	2nd Wednesday, 1-30 p.m.	9	17	3	29
Quinton ... W.I. (Caravan)	C.	2nd Monday ...	7	15	7	29
Salford Priors ... Village Hall ...	C.	3rd Monday ...	17	15	13	45
Snitterfield ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	3rd Wednesday, (10 a.m.)	15	18	15	48
Stratford-upon-Avon Area Health Dept., Arden Street	C.	Every Tuesday and Wednesday	179	164	82	425
Studley ... Baptist Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	Every Thursday ...	67	94	47	208
Tanworth-in-Arden Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	1st Wednesday ...	21	19	29	69
Tysoe ... Village Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	2nd Tuesday ...	8	14	9	31
Welford-on-Avon Memorial Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	4th Wednesday, (10 a.m.)	15	22	20	57
Wellesbourne ... Conservative Club (Caravan)	C.	2nd & 4th Thursday ...	82	78	66	226
Wootton Wawen Wootton Hall ... (Caravan)	C.	Alternate Fridays ...	44	35	53	132
TOTAL ...			765	766	613	2,144
COUNTY TOTAL ...			9,188	8 711	10,712	28,611

† Centres opened in 1963.

* Centres closed in 1963.

TABLE 13. ANTE-NATAL MOTHERHOOD AND RELAXATION CLASSES, 1963.
(1962 in brackets).

	Number of women who attended :—				Total attendances made.	
	Institutional booked.	Domiciliary booked.	Total.			
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	415	103	518	(523)	2,291	(2,161)
Solihull M.B. ...	317	107	424	(402)	2,004	(1,951)
Nuneaton M.B. ...	63	171	234	(179)	1,353	(1,242)
Atherstone/Bedworth Area...	56	196	252	(188)	1,110	(807)
Eastern Area ...	147	98	245	(186)	998	(882)
North-Western Area ...	122	68	190	(169)	884	(877)
Central Area ...	150	300	450	(330)	2,112	(1,773)
Southern Area ...	168	63	231	(231)	887	(891)
TOTAL ...	1,438	1,106	2,544	(2,208)	11,639	(9,685)

TABLE 14. MIDWIFERY.

NUMBER OF MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR 1959-1963.

Year.	Domiciliary.		Institutional.	
	Employed by the County Council.	In private practice.	Employed by the Hospital Management Committees.	Employed by Nursing Homes.
1963	146	12	159	7
1962	138	14	153	5
1961	136	15	155	7
1960	124	7	141	9
1959	125	13	127	11

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF NOTIFIED BIRTHS DURING 1963 IN EACH AREA

(1962 in brackets) (adjusted to Area of residence).

			Adjusted number of notified births.		% Domiciliary.		% Institutional.	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	1,469	(1,507)	37	(38)	63	(63)
Solihull M.B.	...	...	1,823	(1,912)	28	(31)	72	(69)
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	1,106	(1,031)	49	(48)	51	(52)
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	...	...	1,113	(1,130)	52	(51)	48	(49)
Eastern Area	...	...	1,494	(1,491)	43	(43)	57	(57)
North-Western Area	...	...	1,656	(1,559)	45	(46)	55	(54)
Central Area	...	...	2,456	(2,371)	41	(38)	59	(62)
Southern Area	...	...	1,269	(1,169)	25	(28)	75	(72)
Total	...	...	12,386	(12,170)	39	(40)	61	(60)
„	1961	...	11,834		41		59	
„	1960	...	11,181		41		59	
„	1959	...	10,462		39		61	

TABLE 16. HOME NURSING.

CASES ATTENDED DURING 1963 and 1962.

(1962 figures in brackets).

Number of cases aged under 5	...	...	335	...	(310)
Number of cases aged 65 and over	...	...	4,932	...	(4,769)
All other cases	...	...	3,309	...	(3,081)
Total			8,576	...	(8,160)

A total of 273,969 visits were paid during the year compared with 261,719 in 1962.

TABLE 17.

HEALTH VISITING.
VISITS MADE DURING 1963.

					<i>First Visits.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>
Child Welfare—Children under 5 years	...	...	...	...	49,304	139,762
Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	1,952	3,166
Persons aged 65 and over	...	...	...	...	2,509	6,456
Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	...	90	334
Discharges from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	...	...	...	...	143	202
T.B. households	...	...	...	...	1,167	2,530
Other infectious disease households	...	...	...	...	80	136
All other cases	...	...	...	...	672	1,241
Total					55,917	153,827
School Nursing :						
Personal hygiene follow-up	...	...	...	...	—	952
Other follow-up	...	...	...	...	—	3,612
Special visits to schools	...	...	...	...	—	1,928
Total					—	6,492
Grand Total						160,319

TABLE 18. SCHEME FOR THE CARE OF THE ILLEGITIMATE CHILD
AND ITS MOTHER.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963.
(The 1962 figures are given in brackets).

<i>Source of notification.</i>	<i>Number of cases notified.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Requiring ante-natal or post-natal accommodation, help, and advice.</i>	<i>Requiring help and/or advice only</i>	<i>Not requiring help or advice.</i>		
Moral Welfare Societies	15 (16)	8 (8)	19 (9)		42 (33)
Medical Officers, Nurses and Midwives	27 (23)	45 (45)	120 (126)		192 (194)
General Practitioners	50 (31)	31 (19)	2 (1)		83 (51)
Probation Officers	3 (7)	6 (6)	2 (2)		11 (15)
Hospital Almoners and Matrons	23 (37)	45 (59)	10 (6)		78 (102)
Self-referred	18 (4)	12 (14)	1 (—)		31 (18)
Miscellaneous Sources	26 (18)	11 (13)	— (3)		37 (34)
TOTALS	162 (136)	158 (164)	154 (147)		474 (447)
<i>Age distribution :</i>					
17 and under	36 (37)	35 (28)	12 (21)		83 (86)
18 to 20	66 (57)	59 (56)	31 (34)		156 (147)
21 to 25	39 (25)	28 (48)	59 (46)		126 (119)
26 to 30	11 (13)	20 (14)	19 (19)		50 (46)
31 to 40	7 (3)	13 (14)	21 (25)		41 (42)
41 to 50	3 (1)	1 (3)	7 (1)		11 (5)
Unknown	— (—)	2 (1)	5 (1)		7 (2)

The marital state of these women was as follows :—

<i>Single.</i>	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed.</i>	<i>Divorced.</i>	<i>Separated.</i>	<i>Not known.</i>
371 (379)	26 (16)	6 (6)	12 (7)	44 (30)	15 (9)

Of the 371 (379) single women 47 (54) had previously borne children [62 (92) babies].

TABLE 19.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Ante-natal or Post-natal.	When held.	Medical Officer.	Ante-natal.		Post-natal.	
				No. of women who attended during 1963.	No. of att- endances.	No. of women who attended during 1963.	No. of att- endances.
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B. *49, Holland Street ... Boldmere Road ... *Kingsbury Rd.Minworth. *Banners Gate Clinic ... *Falcon Lodge, Churchill Road.	A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.	Alt. Tuesdays 10 a.m. Every Wednesday 10 a.m. Alt. Tuesdays 2 p.m. Alt. Fridays 10 a.m. Every Thursday 10 a.m.	Dr. J. B. TYLER. Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN Dr. J. P. WALL Dr. J. P. WALL Dr. J. B. TYLER	2 12 — 8 43	4 14 — 14 58	— — — — —	— — — — —
NUNEATON M.B. *Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton Cross Street, Stockingford	A.N. & P.N. A.N. & P.N.	2nd, 4th & 5th Thursdays 2 p.m. 1st & 3rd Thursdays 2 p.m.	Mr. D. W. HENDRY Mr. D. W. HENDRY	8 41	25 126	2 7	2 16
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA. Child Welfare Centre, Bedworth.	A N. & P.N.	Every Tuesday 9-30 a.m.	Mr. D. W. HENDRY	202	929	21	21
EASTERN AREA. Temple Street, Rugby	A.N. & P.N.	Every Wednesday 2 p.m.	Mr. J. R. OWEN	210	384	1	1
TOTALS 1963 ...				526	1,554	31	40
TOTALS 1962 ...				611	1,616	53	55

* Discontinued in 1963. The service for blood sampling on
G.P's. requests will continue in Sutton Coldfield.

TABLE 20. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING
MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1963.

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.				Pre-school Children.			
	Exam-ined.	Need-ing treat-ment.	Treated. *	Made dent-ally. fit.*	Exam-ined.	Need-ing treat-ment.	Treated. *	Made dent-ally. fit.*
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	79	68	43	44	246	170	139	150
Solihull M.B. ...	12	12	11	6	208	120	84	65
Nuneaton M.B. Atherstone/	7	7	7	6	76	60	51	43
Bedworth Area	1	1	1	1	34	12	11	12
Eastern Area ...	8	8	8	6	182	149	136	103
North-Western Area ...	28	28	23	22	103	75	68	57
Central Area ...	35	33	26	9	149	76	64	48
Southern Area ...	31	30	27	16	116	61	54	34
Totals 1963	201	187	146	110	1,114	723	607	512
1962 ...	252	244	242	204	1,006	689	595	526
1961 ...	395	382	351	234	965	697	576	466
1960 ...	390	374	362	241	937	695	624	482
1959 ...	368	345	368	254	914	657	539	419

* Including cases carried over from previous year.

TABLE 21. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

Number of				To Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	To Pre-school Children.
Extractions	...	...	...	305	771
Teeth filled	...	...	...	334	679
General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	31	319
Dentures—Complete	...	...	...	28	—
—Partial	...	...	...	21	—
Crowns	...	...	...	1	—
Inlays	...	...	...	—	—
Other treatments	...	...	...	312	464

REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES

TABLE 22 NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES ON REGISTER,
31st DECEMBER, 1963.

	Home.	No. of Beds.				
		Maternity.	Other.	Total.		
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	“ Roxton,” 154, Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield.	—	17	17		
	“ Sutton Coldfield,” 71, Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield.	—	12	12		
	“ Hartopp Court,” 26, Hartopp Road, Four Oaks.	—	29	29		
Solihull M.B.	“ Francis Way ” Bentley Heath, Knowle.	30	—	30		
	“ Movice ” 667, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley.	—	6	6		
	“ Wroxton,” 3, St. Bernard’s Road, Olton.	—	12	12		
	Lapworth Convalescent Homes, Ltd., Chesetts Wood Road, Lapworth.	—	12	12		
Central Area	“ River Park,” Blackdown, Leaming- ton Spa.	10	14	24		
	“ Eversleigh ” 2, Clarendon Place, Leamington Spa.	4	13	17		
	“ Breton Lodge,” 93, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa.	—	18	18		
	Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa.	—	42	42		
	“ Dunara,” 34, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa	—	14	14		
1963	Number of Homes 12	Number of Beds ...		44	189	233
1962	“ “ “ 12	“ “ “ ...		44	182	226
1961	“ “ “ 12	“ “ “ ...		44	182	226
1960	“ “ “ 13	“ “ “ ...		51	182	233
1959	“ “ “ 14	“ “ “ ...		53	178	231

TABLE 23. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Summary of Returns of Medical Officers of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1963.
(For notification of Tuberculosis see Table 29.)

	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles (excluding Rubella).	Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Meningococcal Infection.	Acute Polio- myelitis.		Acute Encephalitis.		Typhus Fever.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Smallpox.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Food Poisoning.	Erysipelas.	Malaria.*
						Paralytic.	Non-Paralytic.	Infective.	Post Infectious.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	35	23	1,636	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
SOLIHULL M.B. ...	47	56	2,402	42	1	—	—	—	1	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
NUNEATON M.B. ...	3	8	473	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.																			
Bedworth U.D....	3	28	306	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—
Atherstone R.D. ...	10	18	269	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	13	46	575	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—
EASTERN AREA.																			
Rugby M.B. ...	29	14	682	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	257	—	4	—	2	—	1	5	—
Rugby R.D. ...	6	3	184	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	35	17	866	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	—	5	—	2	1	1	5	—
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.																			
Meriden R.D. ...	15	40	1,028	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	90	43	91	—	—	—	8	4	—
Tamworth R.D. ...	4	1	353	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	19	41	1,381	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	93	43	91	—	—	—	8	4	—
CENTRAL AREA.																			
Leamington Spa M.B. ...	—	17	435	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	—	25	—	—	5	26	1	—
Warwick M.B. ...	—	33	366	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenilworth U.D. ...	5	1	368	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southam R.D. ...	2	—	152	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Warwick R.D. ...	16	11	417	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	1	—	—	—	—	21	1	—
Totals ...	23	62	1,738	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	101	1	27	—	—	5	49	2	1
SOUTHERN AREA.																			
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	6	3	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcester R.D. ...	8	9	312	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	7	4	111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	6	8	379	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals ...	27	24	1,045	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
COUNTY TOTALS	202	277	10,116	160	4	1	—	—	2	1	558	48	128	—	2	7	77	18	1
1962 ...	212	70	2,137	146	7	—	—	—	—	—	504	28	97	1	1	1	73	14	—
1961 ...	265	249	13,513	271	4	—	—	1	1	—	120	22	128	—	11	—	44	28	—

* Contracted abroad.
Diphtheria—last case notified in 1951.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

TABLE 24. NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1963.

	Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.				Number of children given reinforcing injection.
	Age at final injection.				
	Under 1.	1—4	5—14	Total.	
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	969	553	2	1,524	1,620
Solihull M.B. ...	644	411	16	1,071	1,566
Nuneaton M.B. ...	578	174	104	856	949
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	715	102	214	1,031	786
Eastern Area ...	1,179	102	12	1,293	1,865
North-Western Area	868	365	86	1,319	1,992
Central Area ...	1,508	224	22	1,754	2,861
Southern Area ...	1,056	55	21	1,132	2,681
Total 1963 ...	7,517	1,986	477	9,980	14,320
Total 1962 ...	7,504	1,681	586	9,771	12,825
Total 1961 ...	7,992	2,365	914	11,271	11,072
Total 1960 ...	8,322	1,881	502	10,705	10,256
Total 1959 ...	7,026	1,820	436	9,282	6,754

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1963.

	<i>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection.</i>
	<i>Age at final injection.</i>			
	0—4	5—14	<i>Total.</i>	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	1,503	2	1,505	1,261
Solihull M.B.	1,052	14	1,066	818
Nuneaton M.B.	733	78	811	925
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	791	48	839	517
Eastern Area	1,281	12	1,293	1,195
North-Western Area ...	1,227	14	1,241	846
Central Area	1,725	10	1,735	1,601
Southern Area	1,095	6	1,101	932
Total 1963	9,407	184	9,591	8,095
Total 1962	8,943	243	9,186	8,298
Total 1961	10,029	605	10,634	5,741
Total 1960	10,064	264	10,328	5,155
Total 1959			8,793	3,515

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1963.

	<i>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.</i>			<i>Number of children given reinforcing injection.</i>
	<i>Age at final injection.</i>			
	0—4	5—14	<i>Total.</i>	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	1,506	2	1,508	1,006
Solihull M.B.	1,051	74	1,125	996
Nuneaton M.B.	749	102	851	776
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	767	254	1,021	751
Eastern Area	1,395	308	1,703	1,516
North-Western Area	1,273	122	1,395	969
Central Area	1,736	64	1,800	1,271
Southern Area... ..	1,121	97	1,218	1,218
Total 1963	9,598	1,023	10,621	8,503
Total 1962	8,836	576	9,412	6,687
Total 1961	9,424	552	9,976	2,417

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

TABLE 27. NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1963.

	<i>Number of persons who completed a primary course of vaccination. (Two Salk injections or three Oral doses).</i>				<i>Number given third re-inforcing dose.*</i>	<i>Number given fourth re-inforcing dose.*</i>
	<i>Children and Young Persons born since 1943.</i>	<i>Young Persons born 1933-1942.</i>	<i>All Other Persons.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	1,229	61	143	1,433	831	1,572
Solihull M.B.	1,382	48	83	1,513	1,123	1,340
Nuneaton M.B.	977	18	49	1,044	839	1,131
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	718	45	39	802	260	404
Eastern Area	1,605	97	91	1,793	385	1,509
North-Western Area	1,762	105	163	2,030	1,012	1,426
Central Area	1,665	64	69	1,798	695	1,209
Southern Area	1,275	43	65	1,383	449	1,238
Total 1963	10,613	481	702	11,796	5,594	9,829
Total 1962	9,823	1,478	4,440	15,741	26,458	12,123
Total 1961	14,762	3,868	14,473	33,106	39,765	45,242
Total 1960				45,468	55,403	
Total 1959				58,366	97,577	

* After primary course of Salk.

TABLE 28. SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR					Number of Persons Re- vaccinated
	Age					
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total	
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	289	136	8	19	452	198
Solihull M.B.	161	282	40	111	594	496
Nuneaton M.B.	28	175	8	37	248	32
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	58	228	41	53	380	113
Eastern Area	70	631	31	100	832	321
North-Western Area	80	500	42	65	687	192
Central Area	213	658	21	99	991	288
Southern Area	144	266	89	62	561	408
Total 1963	1,043	2,876	280	546	4,745	2,048
Total 1962	5,336	7,360	14,276	24,438	51,410	62,752
Total 1961	3,658	2,059	353	494	6,564	1,358
Total 1960	4,333	785	253	423	5,794	1,365
Total 1959	6,083	660	247	447	7,437	1,114

CHEST CLINICS AND STAFF

These clinics are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. The County Council pays a proportion of the salaries of the Chest Physicians, and the Health Department's Health Visitors attend at the clinics.

	<i>Chest Physicians.</i>	<i>Assistant * Chest Physicians.</i>	<i>Chest Clinics.</i>
Sutton Coldfield. M.B. Nuneaton M.B. Atherstone/Bed- worth Area. Eastern Area. North-Western Area	} Dr. A. O. BECH.	Dr. E. M. CALVEY (ii) and (v)	(i) School Clinic, Sutton Coldfield.
		Dr. J. MOKRZYCKA- PARAFJANOWICZ (ii)	(ii) Riversley Park, Nuneaton.
		Dr. W. E. ZUNDEL (ii)	(iii) St. Cross Hospital, Rugby.
		(iv) and (v)	(iv) 2, Park Road, Coleshill.
		Dr. R. B. ILLING (iii)	(v) St. Editha's Hospital, Tamworth.
Solihull M.B. Central Area Southern Area.	} Dr. P. G. ARBLASTER.	Dr. L. E. BURKEMAN	(vi) Lode Lane, Solihull.
		† Dr. ROSEMARY DAVIES	(vii) Warneford Hospital, Leamington Spa.
			(viii) Health Department, Arden Street, Stratford-upon-Avon.

* The clinics in which these officers work are indicated after their names.

† The County Council does not pay a proportion of this Officer's salary.

Dr. BECH is also responsible for Coventry County Borough.

Dr. L. G. MACLACHLAN works entirely in the Coventry & Tamworth Chest Clinics but the County Council pays a small proportion of his salary as he sees Warwickshire patients.

TABLE 29.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.

		PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.										OTHER NOTIFICATIONS.										NO. OF CASES ON CLINIC REGISTER AT END OF 1963.										DEATHS.						MORTALITY RATES (per 1,000 population)		
		Pulmonary.					Other Forms.					Pulmonary.					Other Forms.					Pulmonary.					Other Forms.													
																																Pulmonary.					Other Forms.			
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total									
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	...	8	6	14	1	—	1	4	5	9	—	—	—	201	154	355	12	24	36	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	36	24	60	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	0.05	0.01	0.06	
SOLIHULL M.B.	...	14	6	20	2	1	3	11	9	20	1	2	3	185	156	341	12	14	26	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	26	14	40	2	—	2	2	—	2	0.02	0.02	0.04		
NUNEATON M.B.	...	7	7	14	2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	118	97	215	25	25	50	5	1	6	—	—	—	50	25	75	5	1	6	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10			
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.	...	8	8	16	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	1	1	178	159	337	17	23	40	2	1	3	—	—	—	40	23	63	2	1	3	—	—	—	0.09	—	0.09			
Bedworth U.D.	...	3	3	6	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	64	44	108	10	15	25	3	—	3	—	—	—	25	15	40	3	—	3	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12			
Atherstone R.D.	...	11	11	22	—	2	2	4	5	9	2	1	3	242	203	445	27	38	65	5	1	6	—	—	—	65	38	103	5	1	6	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10			
TOTALS	...	6	1	7	—	5	5	6	5	11	—	1	1	203	145	348	13	23	36	1	2	3	—	1	1	36	23	59	1	2	3	—	1	1	0.05	0.02	0.07			
EASTERN AREA.	...	4	2	6	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	79	39	118	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	0.04			
Rugby M.B.	...	10	3	13	1	5	6	9	6	15	—	1	1	282	184	466	17	29	46	1	2	3	1	1	2	46	29	75	1	2	3	1	1	2	0.04	0.03	0.07			
Rugby R.D.	...	8	1	9	—	4	4	7	7	14	—	2	2	199	146	345	16	37	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	37	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02			
Meriden R.D.	...	4	2	6	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	38	27	65	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tamworth R.D.	...	12	3	15	—	4	4	10	11	21	—	2	2	237	173	410	24	42	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	42	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.01			
TOTALS	...	6	3	9	2	5	7	5	2	7	—	—	—	116	72	188	4	5	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	5	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	
Leamington Spa M.B.	...	4	1	5	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	40	26	66	7	3	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.06	
Warwick M.B.	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	39	21	60	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.06	
Kenilworth U.D.	...	1	3	4	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	20	23	43	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.06		
Souham R.D.	...	8	1	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	93	40	133	4	7	11	3	1	4	—	—	—	11	7	18	3	1	4	—	—	—	0.14	—	0.14			
Warwick R.D.	...	22	8	30	5	6	11	13	9	22	—	—	—	308	182	490	25	17	42	6	1	7	1	—	—	42	17	59	6	1	7	1	—	—	1	0.06	0.01	0.07		
TOTALS	...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	18	41	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.06
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	22	15	37	—	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	
Alcester R.D.	...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	20	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	31	24	55	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stratford-upon-Avon R.D.	...	8	3	11	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	90	63	153	11	17	28	2	—	2	—	—	—	28	11	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	
TOTALS	...	92	47	139	11	21	32	54	49	103	3	6	9	1663	1212	2875	153	206	359	23	7	30	6	2	8	359	206	565	23	7	30	6	2	8	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	0.06
COUNTY TOTALS	...	116	78	194	20	15	35	60	65	125	3	5	8	1798	1342	3140	165	214	379	22	6	28	3	1	4	379	214	593	22	6	28	3	1	4	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.05
1962	...	113	68	181	16	23	39	69	79	148	6	8	14	1847	1379	3226	164	220	384	19	3	22	1	2	3	384	220	604	19	3	22	1	2	3	—	—	—	0.04	0.01	0.05
1961	...	133	82	215	13	30	43	78	68	146	2	7	9	1914	1439	3353	164	225	389	25	8	33	3	2	5	389	225	614	25	8	33	3	2	5	—	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.07
1960	...	175	93	268	16	33	49	92	91	183	2	7	9	1953	1491	3444	173	224	397	24	12	36	1	2	3	397	224	621	24	12	36	1	2	3	—	—	—	0.06	0.01	0.07
1959

TABLE 30.

NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1962 and 1963.
BY AGE, SEX & STAGE OF DISEASE (1962 figures in brackets).

	Males.										Females.									
	Early.				Inter.		Late.		Total class- ified.	Total unclass- ified.	Early.		Inter.		Late.		Total class- ified.	Total unclass- ified.		
	T.B.—		T.B.+		T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+			T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+						
	T.B.—	T.B.+	T.B.—	T.B.+											T.B.—	T.B.+			T.B.—	T.B.+
Under 15 ...	2 (7)	1 (2)	—	(1)	—	(—)	1 (—)	—	(—)	—	6 (8)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	8 (8)	—	(—)	
15 to 24 ...	2 (5)	5 (2)	1 (2)	3 (7)	1 (—)	2 (2)	14 (18)	2 (—)	(—)	—	11 (12)	1 (2)	2 (4)	—	(1)	—	14 (23)	—	(—)	
25 to 34 ...	5 (7)	—	(1)	2 (3)	4 (—)	1 (3)	13 (14)	—	(1)	—	6 (9)	—	(—)	—	(—)	2 (1)	9 (13)	—	(—)	
35 to 44 ...	6 (5)	4 (1)	3 (8)	4 (5)	1 (1)	2 (1)	20 (21)	—	(—)	—	5 (4)	1 (3)	—	(1)	—	1 (—)	10 (10)	—	(—)	
45 to 54 ...	—	(6)	—	(—)	1 (1)	5 (12)	7 (23)	—	(1)	—	1 (1)	1 (1)	—	(3)	1 (1)	—	3 (7)	—	(—)	
55 to 64 ...	3 (3)	5 (1)	6 (4)	3 (6)	2 (—)	4 (3)	23 (17)	—	(—)	—	1 (—)	—	(3)	—	(—)	—	3 (10)	—	(—)	
65 and over	—	(—)	4 (2)	1 (2)	1 (3)	2 (3)	9 (11)	—	(—)	—	—	(—)	—	(2)	—	(1)	—	(7)	—	(—)
Total ...	18 (33)	19 (9)	14 (21)	20 (33)	8 (3)	11 (15)	90 (114)	2 (2)	2 (2)	90 (114)	30 (34)	3 (11)	5 (13)	6 (12)	—	3 (6)	47 (78)	—	(—)	

TABLE 31. NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.
(Primary notifications and posthumous notifications).
ANALYSIS BY SITE.

Site.	1963.			Total.	Total 1962	Total 1961
	Male.		Female.			
	Total.		Total.			
Glands—Mainly	6		10	16	16	16
Cervical ...	1		—	1	2	—
Meninges ...	1		3	4	2	6
Bones and Joints	1		4	5	2	2
Abdomen ...	4		4	8	12	14
Genito-Urinary	1		1	2	2	1
Misc. ...	—		—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14		22	36	36	39

TABLE 32.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEYS IN WARWICKSHIRE 1963. *

Resident Area of Persons examined.	Number of Miniature examinations divided into age groups (Based on an analysis of 10% sample of all record cards for the year).							Resulting notified cases of tuberculosis divided into age groups. (Information obtained from Chest Clinics six months after referral).								
	14 yrs. and under	15 to 24 yrs.	25 to 34 yrs.	35 to 44 yrs.	45 to 54 yrs.	55 to 64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over.	Total.	14 yrs. and under	15 to 24 yrs.	25 to 34 yrs.	35 to 44 yrs.	45 to 54 yrs.	55 to 64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over.	Total.
Solihull M.B.	—	180	140	260	140	90	—	810	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nuneaton M.B.	10	990	850	840	630	480	60	3,860	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atherstone R.D.	40	100	20	60	20	60	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedworth U.D.	10	470	410	330	320	180	40	1,760	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Rugby M.B.	—	70	200	170	150	110	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rugby R.D. ...	—	190	280	330	150	160	20	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meriden R.D.	—	310	250	300	180	60	10	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamworth R.D.	—	—	10	20	20	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Spa M.B.	70	1,850	2,010	1,900	1,720	990	210	8,750	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Warwick M.B.	130	890	700	890	470	470	80	3,630	—	—	3 (1)	—	—	—	—	3 (1)
Kenilworth U.D.	—	330	280	190	180	110	20	1,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Souham R.D.	—	240	150	120	100	30	10	650	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Warwick R.D.	—	170	160	270	370	250	300	1,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	50	600	500	630	370	260	70	2,480	—	1	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	2 (1)
Alcester R.D.	10	80	100	120	70	70	60	510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	—	40	20	80	50	—	20	210	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	50	670	300	300	240	180	50	1,790	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	370	7,180	6,380	6,810	5,180	3,500	950	30,370	—	5	5 (1)	3 (1)	—	2	—	15 (2)
						Number of notified cases per 1,000 X-rayed.				0.70	0.78	0.44	—	0.57	—	0.49

* Figures kindly supplied by Dr. Gordon Evans of the Coventry Mass Radiography Unit.

Figures in brackets are T.B. + (Included in totals).

In addition to the above, certain Warwickshire County residents were examined in Birmingham by the Birmingham Mass Radiography Service. No information is available as to the total number of such examinations, but 9 tuberculosis cases were notified as a result. (Figures kindly supplied by Dr. L. A. McDOWELL of the Birmingham Mass Radiography Service).

TABLE 33.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1963.

CONTACT SCHEME.

The majority of these vaccinations were of child contacts of cases of tuberculosis.

	<i>Number skin tested.</i>	<i>Number found negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G. vaccination.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	55	51	50
Solihull M.B.	64	64	95
Nuneaton M.B.	50	41	52
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	52	46	72
Eastern Area	122	108	86
North-Western Area	36	36	51
Central Area	60	60	92
Southern Area	59	57	81
Total 1963	498	463	579
Total 1962	623	536	591
Total 1961	622	570	683

TABLE 34.

B.C.G. VACCINATION, 1963.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STUDENT SCHEME.

	<i>Number skin tested.</i>	<i>Number found negative.</i>	<i>Number given B.C.G. vaccination.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	—	—	—
Solihull M.B.	817	685	681
Nuneaton M.B.	997	862	862
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	752	631	631
Eastern Area	410	341	329
North-Western Area	584	411	396
Central Area	962	786	755
Southern Area	269	187	186
Total 1963	4,791	3,903	3,840
Total 1962	6,979	5,531	5,282
Total 1961	4,006	3,194	3,159

TABLE 35.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES ASSISTED DURING 1963.

	<i>Free Extra Rations.</i>				<i>Bedding, Clothing, etc.</i>			
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Child- ren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Child- ren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	3	1	2	6	—	—	—	—
Solihull M.B.	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	4
Nuneaton M.B.	4	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	12	6	—	18	—	—	—	—
Eastern Area	6	2	—	8	3	—	—	3
North-Western Area	14	1	2	17	2	—	—	2
Central Area	14	7	1	22	5	5	1	11
Southern Area	4	5	—	9	3	3	—	6
Total 1963	61	24	5	90	16	9	1	26
Total 1962	92	42	4	138	19	9	4	32
Total 1961	114	40	3	157	20	5	3	28
Total 1960	143	48	4	195	30	10	3	43
Total 1959	130	51	4	185	29	13	2	44

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TABLE 36.

LOAN SCHEME.

	ITEMS ISSUED IN 1963.								TOTAL ISSUES.			Items still on loan at 31st Dec 1963
	Sutton Cold-field M.B.	Solihull M.B.	Nuneaton M.B.	Atherstone and Bedworth Area	Eastern Area	North-Western Area	Central Area	South-eastern Area	1963	1962	1961	
Beds and Bedding.												
Beds, Hospital and other types ...	21	13	8	34	23	10	67	28	204	179	135	168
Beds, Cot, Adult ...	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	7	1	8	8
Beds, Side Rails ...	6	4	—	3	12	6	33	2	66	30	30	25
Blankets ...	6	1	1	39	2	6	31	24	110	121	49	161
Mattresses, Dunlopillo ...	29	21	10	49	26	13	97	36	281	295	243	238
" Other types ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3
" Covers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillows, Staff ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	15	32
" Foam & Dunlopillo ...	—	1	2	18	—	4	14	19	58	49	25	57
" Cases, Staff ...	3	—	3	12	—	—	20	26	64	58	43	110
" " Plastic ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	7	2	4
Sheets, Staff ...	12	8	9	23	—	—	42	30	124	133	85	116
Sheeting, Rubber & Plastic, Yds.	68	96	30	68	142	60	326	52	842	632	614	686
Bed Accessories.												
Air Rings ...	37	23	6	2	35	18	50	10	181	176	157	114
Alarms, Enuresis ...	55	84	32	40	10	52	71	50	394	251	152	225
Back Rests ...	67	48	14	6	23	23	127	22	330	343	285	236
" " Covers ...	3	15	—	—	—	—	2	1	21	33	61	16
Bed Blocks, Pres. ...	—	—	—	6	3	2	7	1	19	4	9	18
" Boards ...	17	5	—	—	3	13	15	2	55	20	24	43
" Cradles ...	42	38	10	9	39	14	43	14	209	139	121	123
" Pans ...	98	114	12	39	123	79	230	60	755	631	565	484
" Tables ...	3	3	—	1	4	1	11	4	27	22	14	17
Bottles, Urine ...	22	30	8	8	17	28	90	16	219	196	141	168
Cushions, Dunlopillo ...	18	30	6	9	5	15	14	12	109	53	36	78
Poles, Lifting ...	21	4	1	8	8	2	17	16	77	56	48	73
Pressure Pad Units ...	12	1	—	10	4	3	18	3	51	43	29	9
Sheets, Draw ...	—	86	20	12	—	—	32	57	207	304	291	187
Orthopaedic Accessories.												
Carriage, Spinal ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1
Chairs, Invalid Folding and Self-Propelling ...	69	84	34	47	77	49	99	81	540	507	415	521
Chairs, Push, Twin ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	3
" Feeding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
" Baby modified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
" Working ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Chairs seat lifting and Powell	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Crutches, Pairs ...	5	5	—	1	1	2	3	3	20	22	22	19
" Elbow, Single ...	30	6	—	7	2	2	6	9	62	34	38	72
Hoists ...	3	2	1	4	1	1	4	7	23	29	29	17
Slings ...	6	2	—	8	3	3	10	17	49	49	64	38
Splints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
Sticks, Walking, Tripod and Quadruped ...	33	44	25	29	23	26	77	70	327	253	234	392
Walking Aids ...	1	38	—	2	6	5	7	1	60	29	25	58
Miscellaneous.												
Commodes, all types ...	88	116	23	38	85	61	194	44	649	516	467	477
Cups, Feeding ...	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	7	10	4	—
Dish, Kidney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Fireguards ...	—	—	15	5	—	—	2	—	22	21	25	51
Fires, Electric ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mugs, Sputum ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	7	4	2	5
Pails, E.I., c/w lid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Seats, Bath ...	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	10
" Toilet, Inflatable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sandbags ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	1	3
Towels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	781	926	273	541	686	506	1,771	719	6,203	5,275	4,522	5,084

In addition to the above articles on loan, about 350 expendible sputum cups and 17,600 incontinence pads were issued

TABLE 37. NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO CONVALESCENT HOMES
1963.

	Men.		Women.		Pre-School Children.		Total.	
	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases	Total Weeks.	No. of Cases.	Total Weeks.
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	4	8	4	8	—	—	8	16
Solihull M.B. ...	3	6	17	35	1	2	21	43
Nuneaton M.B. ...	3	6	4	8	—	—	7	14
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	2	4	5	10	—	—	7	14
Eastern Area ...	2	5	5	12	—	—	7	17
North-Western Area ...	1	2	9	19	—	—	10	21
Central Area ...	7	14	6	12	—	—	13	26
Southern Area ...	1	2	2	4	—	—	3	6
Totals 1963 ...	23	47	52	108	1	2	76	157
„ 1962 ...	26	53	60	120	6	11	92	184
„ 1961 ...	21	42	62	141	—	—	83	183
„ 1960 ...	30	57	89	196	3	12	122	265
„ 1959 ...	32	69	80	183	4	14	116	266
Average stay in weeks :								
1963 ...	2.0		2.1		2.0		2.1	
1962 ...	2.0		2.0		1.8		2.0	
1961 ...	2.0		2.3		—		2.2	
1960 ...	1.9		2.2		4.0		2.2	
1959 ...	2.2		2.3		3.5		2.3	

TABLE 38. HOME HELP SERVICE.

	Cases attended during 1963.							No. of home helps employed 31st Dec. (part-time)*
	Aged 65 or over.	Aged Under 65					Total.	
		Mat-ernity.	T.B.	Chronic Sick.	Mentally Disordered	Others.		
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	276	197	1	11	4	69	558	62
Solihull M.B.	105	97	1	26	—	44	273	69
Nuneaton M.B.	256	30	1	17	2	11	317	68
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	235	21	1	32	2	10	301	87
Eastern Area	302	64	2	44	4	16	432	81
North-Western Area ...	235	67	3	23	3	26	357	108
Central Area	410	125	—	23	2	55	615	89
Southern Area	450	43	1	54	—	29	577	110
Total 1963	2,269	644	10	230	17	260	3,430	674
„ 1962							3,337	659
„ 1961							2,929	578
„ 1960							2,713	512
„ 1959							2,564	466

* No full-time Home Helps employed.
A Home Help Organiser is employed in each Area.

HOME HELP SERVICE (contd).
SIZE OF SERVICE IN 1963.

TABLE 39.

	<i>Number of Home Help Hours provided for persons</i>			<i>Calculated number of Home Help Hours per 1,000 population</i>		
	<i>Aged under 65</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged under 65</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. (Pop. 76,570)	14,164	40,306	54,470	204	5,524	711
Solihull M.B. ... (Pop. 100,680)	15,091	45,486	60,577	163	5,529	602
Nuneaton M.B. ... (Pop. 59,330)	5,979	52,777	58,756	112	9,142	990
Atherstone/Bedworth Area (Pop. 59,590)	8,237	43,208	51,445	152	8,093	863
Eastern Area ... (Pop. 77,990)	13,776	48,508	62,284	198	5,813	799
North-Western Area (Pop. 83,600)	11,805	54,134	65,939	153	8,377	789
Central Area ... (Pop. 121,620)	12,539	73,578	86,117	116	5,550	708
Southern Area ... (Pop. 67,740)	12,956	83,068	96,024	219	9,747	1,417
Total (Pop. 647,120)	94,547	441,065	535,612	162	6,977	828

TABLE 40. SHORT-TERM CASES HELPED IN 1963.

	<i>Number of cases.</i>		<i>Estimated number per 10,000 relevant population.</i>	
	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	262	54	38	74
Solihull M.B.	133	6	14	7
Nuneaton M.B.	54	51	10	88
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	32	34	6	64
Eastern Area	89	36	13	43
North-Western Area ...	93	44	12	68
Central Area	167	74	15	56
Southern Area	68	32	11	37
TOTAL	898	331	15	52

TABLE 41. LONG-TERM CASES HELPED IN 1963.

	<i>Number of cases.</i>		<i>Estimated number per 10,000 relevant population.</i>	
	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>	<i>Aged under 65.</i>	<i>Aged 65 and over.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	20	222	3	304
Solihull M.B.	35	99	4	120
Nuneaton M.B.	7	205	1	355
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	34	201	6	376
Eastern Area	41	266	6	319
North-Western Area ...	29	191	4	296
Central Area	38	336	3	253
Southern Area	59	418	10	490
TOTAL	263	1,938	4	306

NIGHT "SITTER-UP" SERVICE.

TABLE 42.

CASES HELPED DURING 1963.

	Number of Cases.		Total hours provided.
	Short-term.	Long-term.	
Nuneaton M.B.	5	2	639
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	20	1	2,563
Eastern Area	11	1	1,694
Central Area	4	3	1,310
Total 1963 ...	40	7	6,206
Total 1962 ...	28	3	2,831

VENEREAL DISEASES.

TABLE 43. NEW CASES DEALT WITH AT CLINICS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963.

Clinic.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Total V.D.		Not Venereal Disease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warneford Hospital	3	1	7	2	10	3	44	49
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital	—	—	29	6	29	6	115	19
General Hospital, Birmingham ...	4	—	29	9	33	9	130	38
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby ...	3	2	10	3	13	5	33	15
Nuneaton V.D. Clinic	3	1	11	7	14	8	34	7
TOTALS 1963	13	4	86	27	99	31	356	128
Totals for year 1962	4	4	87	19	91	23	333	98
1961	9	7	64	19	73	26	366	102
1960	10	3	76	16	86	19	316	99
1959	8	15	58	14	66	29	232	77

TABLE 44.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1963.

	Causes of Disability.				Total.
	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Retrolental Fibroplasia.	Others.	
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which section F(1) of Form B.D.8. recommends:—					
(a) No treatment	15	2	1	44	62
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	46	14	—	68	128
Total	61	16	1	112	190

TABLE 45.

CHIROPODY SCHEME, 1963.

	Patients treated under County Scheme				Total patients treated.	Total treatments given.
	By direct arrangements with Chiropodists.		Through Voluntary Organisations.			
	At Surgery or Clinic.	At Home.	At Surgery or Clinic.	At Home.		
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	—	—	412	170	582	1,328
Solihull M.B.	—	—	185	58	243	819
Nuneaton M.B.	—	—	131	143	274	1,033
Atherstone/Bedworth Area	—	—	201	42	243	698
Eastern Area	178	200	—	—	378	1,073
North-Western Area	—	—	282	179	461	1,947
Central Area	1	1	141	181	324	1,134
Southern Area	294	13	118	57	482	1,534
Total 1963 ...	473	214	1,470	830	2,987	9,566
Total 1962 ...	194	25	1,241	629	2,089	6,910
Total 1961 ...	88	—	1,091	311	1,490	3,849

TABLE 46.

NEW CLAIMS FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE
SICKNESS BENEFIT, 1959-1963.

Figures supplied by Ministry of National Insurance Midland Region. Totals cover new claims received by the National Insurance Offices for Sutton Coldfield, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon.

	<i>Total number of new claims received.</i>				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
March Quarter ...	21,590	15,920	21,548	19,999	18,396
June Quarter ...	10,042	10,961	10,664	12,227	11,857
September Quarter ...	8,866	9,360	9,038	8,784	10,038
December Quarter ...	12,227	13,382	14,005	14,710	13,596
Total ...	52,725	49,623	55,255	55,720	53,887

TABLE 47.

UPTAKE OF VITAMIN PRODUCTS.
AVERAGE WEEKLY ISSUE DURING 1962 and 1963.

	<i>Orange Juice.</i>		<i>Cod Liver Oil.</i>		<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets.</i>	
	<i>Av. weekly issue</i>		<i>Av. weekly issue</i>		<i>Av. weekly issue</i>	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ...	452	382	37	40	38	41
Solihull M.B. ...	632	548	47	48	58	60
Nuneaton M.B. ...	173	151	22	22	24	24
Atherstone/Bedworth Area ...	181	144	17	18	21	23
Eastern Area ...	346	300	26	33	34	36
North-Western Area ...	388	326	40	42	40	35
Central Area ...	554	466	39	40	50	57
Southern Area ...	252	225	20	23	20	24

MENTAL HEALTH.

TABLE 48. ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS ARRANGED BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS.

Admission arrangements.	<i>Number of Patients.</i>
Compulsory powers under Mental Health Act, 1959	311
Informal Basis	291
Total ...	602

TABLE 49. NEW CASES REPORTED AS MENTALLY SUB-NORMAL DURING 1963.

<i>Action taken.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Hospitals	5	2	7
Receiving Community Care Visits ...	26	20	46
Moved away or died during the year ...	4	4	8
Remaining under investigation at end of year	—	2	2
Total ...	35	28	63

Table 50. NUMBER OF PATIENTS ASCERTAINED AS MENTALLY SUBNORMAL AT 31.12.63.

(excluding those maintained in or on leave of absence from hospitals)

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Total Ascertained.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under Guardianship	—	—	—
Receiving Community Care Visits ...	387	394	781

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

TABLE 51. DETAILS OF DEPOTS AND MILEAGE, 1963

<i>Depot.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Vehicles.</i>				<i>Total Milcage 1963.</i>	<i>Total Milcage 1962.</i>
	<i>S/L.</i>	<i>D/Att</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Car- Version</i>	<i>Dual- Purpose</i>		
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Supt. E. TOWERS)	3	18	4	2	—	1	116,603	97,903
SOLIHULL (Supt. M. ROSS)	3	19	6	—	2	1	158,974	156,207
NUNEATON (Supt. J. P. MELVIN)	3	19	4	2	—	3	139,588	133,034
BEDWORTH. * (Supt. J. P. MELVIN)	1	6	2	1	—	2	63,513	62,354
DORDON (Supt. S. BURNETT)	3	19	4	2	—	4	172,047	158,324
RUGBY (Supt. A. J. BURTON)	3	17	4	1	1	2	149,194	150,937
COLESHILL (Supt. J. H. BOTTRILL)	3	18	4	—	2	1	138,344	122,960
WARWICK (Supt. G. D. WHITING)	3	20	6	—	1	3	167,560	157,121
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Supt. E. T. SAUL)	3	17	5	1	—	2	181,931	174,353
COUNTY TOTALS	25	153	38	9	6	19	1,287,754	1,213,193

* Sub-depot of Nuneaton. Day-time service only.

TABLE 52. ANALYSIS OF TYPE OF CASE CARRIED—1963.
COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE AND W.V.S. HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

<i>Type of Case.</i>	<i>County Service.</i>		<i>W. V.S. Hospital Car Service.</i>	
	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
<i>Emergency.</i>				
Accident	6,121	49,317	—	—
Maternity	2,719	36,649	—	—
Others	9,538	106,760	—	—
Total	18,378	192,726	—	—
<i>Non-emergency.</i>				
Hospital Sick	164,112	945,573	5,994	86,208
Maternity	3,657	16,210	—	—
Infectious Diseases	193	3,455	—	—
School children	2,824	12,973	219	3,196
Mental Health Training Centres	12,958	77,750	—	—
Others	2,408	14,596	—	—
Total	186,152	1,070,557	6,213	89,404
<i>Non-Patient carrying journeys</i>	—	24,471	—	1,788
Total	204,530	1,287,754	6,213	91,192

TABLE 53. AMBULANCE SERVICE. VEHICLE STATE (at time of going to press).

MAKE OF VEHICLE.	YEAR OF MANUFACTURE.								Totals.
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
	AMBULANCES.								
BEDFORD (P)	—	—	—	—	2	17	4	—	23
MORRIS (P)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
MORRIS (D)	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	9
TOTALS	—	10	—	5	2	17	4	—	38
	DUAL PURPOSE VEHICLES.								
BEDFORD (P)	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	9
MORRIS CARVERSION (P)	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6
DENNIS (D)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
MORRIS (D)	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
TOTALS	1	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	25
	CARS.								
MORRIS TRAVELLER (P)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
AUSTIN (D)	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTALS	—	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES : Ambulances 29 Petrol 9 Diesel = 38									
Dual Purpose Vehicles 9 Petrol 10 Diesel = 19									
Car Versions 6 Petrol — Diesel = 6									
Cars 2 Petrol 7 Diesel = 9									
Totals 46 Petrol 26 Diesel = 72									

TABLE 54. HEALTH DEPARTMENT VEHICLES.

Type.	Reg. No.	Use.	Driver.
Ford Pilot Saloon Car Morris Van, Personal Carrier	KUE 114 5407 NX	Caravan towing Caravan towing	E. W. BECKETT (Transport Depot).
Austin Van	VAC 409	Portable Centre † Equipment	Mrs. J. M. MORRIS.
Morris Van	PNX 940	Welfare Foods †	J. A. R. BOAG.
Morris Van	NX 5864	Stores Deliveries †	Mr. J. RICHARDSON.
Ford Popular	8606 AC	Staff Car	General.
Ford Popular	UAC 352	Staff Car	General.

† The work of these vans can be interchanged

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
SECTION 31.

TABLE 55. TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS—ROUTINE MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR 1963.
NO. OF SAMPLES.

<i>District in which sample was taken.</i>	<i>Number of Samples.</i>	<i>Positive Results.</i>
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B.	25	1
SOLIHULL M.B.	—	—
NUNEATON M.B.	40	0
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.		
Bedworth U.D.	—	—
Atherstone R.D.	15	0
EASTERN AREA.		
Rugby M.B.	19	0
Rugby R.D.	40	0
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.		
Meriden R.D.	12	0
Tamworth R.D.	5	0
CENTRAL AREA.		
*Leamington Spa M.B.	—	—
Warwick M.B.	15	0
Kenilworth U.D.	4	0
Southam R.D.	25	0
Warwick R.D.	26	0
SOUTHERN AREA.		
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.	11	0
Alcester R.D.	1	0
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.	31	0
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	28	0
Total	297	1

In addition, where the phosphatase test failed on pasteurised milk, biological examinations were also made, and these were all negative.

*Samples for this area are taken at source in the Warwick R.D.

TABLE 56. SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME, 1963.

<i>Designation of Milk Supplied.</i>	<i>Number of :—</i>				<i>Test failed.</i>		
	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Suppliers</i>	<i>Samples.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Samples.</i>	<i>Phosph :</i>	<i>Meth. Blue</i>	<i>Meth. Blue and Phosph.</i>
Pasteurised ...	508	59	973	54	10*	42	2
"Tuberculin Tested" ...	2	2	12	1	—	1	—

Total Failures : 5.58% of all school milk samples as compared with 0.85% in 1962.

* The ten phosphatase failures occurred on two days in milk from two dairies outside the County during a period of electricity failures and voltage reductions.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960 and 1963.

TABLE 57. MILK SAMPLES FROM LICENSED RETAILERS, 1963.

District in which sample was taken.	No. of Samples.			Tests failed.		
	Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested.	Sterilised.	Meth Blue.	Phos.	Turbidity.
SUTTON COLDFIELD M.B. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority)			—	—	—
NUNEATON M.B. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority)			—	—	—
SOLIHULL M.B. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority)			—	—	—
ATHERSTONE/BEDWORTH AREA.						
Bedworth U.D. ...	69	—	50	0	0	0
Atherstone R.D. ...	83	—	23	4	0	0
EASTERN AREA.						
Rugby M.B. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority)			—	—	—
Rugby R.D. ...	96	—	2	4	1	0
NORTH-WESTERN AREA.						
Meriden R.D. ...	224	5	95	2	1	0
Tamworth R.D. ...	42	6	9	2	0	0
CENTRAL AREA.						
Leamington Spa M.B. ...	(Food & Drugs Acts Authority)			—	—	—
Warwick M.B. ...	69	4	6	12	0	0
Kenilworth U.D. ...	41	—	—	0	1	—
Southam R.D. ...	89	2	—	2	0	—
Warwick R.D. ...	90	12	1	5	0	0
SOUTHERN AREA.						
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B. ...	104	—	1	0	0	0
Alcester R.D. ...	84	—	17	2	0	0
Shipston-on-Stour R.D. ...	35	—	—	2	0	—
Stratford-on-Avon R.D. ...	152	—	10	3	0	0
Total ...	1,178	29	214	38	3	0

Total Samples—1,421.

TABLE 58.

MILK SAMPLES FROM LICENSED PASTEURISING AND STERILISING PLANTS, 1963.

Code No. of Dairy.	No. of Samples :—		No. of Fail- ures.	Test failed :—		
	Past- eurised.	Steri- lised.		Pasteurised.		Sterilised.
				Meth : Blue	Phosph :	Turbidity.
3/4/2	11	—	0	0	0	—
4/1/1	104	51	3	3	0	0
4/1/2	104	—	0	0	0	—
4/3/1	103	—	0	0	0	—
6/18/2	51	—	3	2	1	—
7/7/1	100	—	0	0	0	—
7/8/2	150	—	0	0	0	—
7/16/1	102	—	0	0	0	—
TOTAL	725	51	6	5	1	0

Phosphatase Test : For efficiency of pasteurising process.

Methylene Blue Test : Keeping quality test. Indicates extent of contamination during cooling or bottling and storage temperature of the milk.

Turbidity Test : For efficiency of sterilising process.

Failures : 0.8% compared with 0.5% in 1962.

**BRIEF DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE
TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC
(at time of going to Press).**

BOROUGH AND AREA OFFICES :

BOROUGH COUNCILS WITH DELEGATED POWERS :—			<i>Borough Medical Officer.</i>				<i>Telephone No.</i>
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	...	...	Dr. J. R. PRESTON,	...	...	...	Sutton Coldfield 4401.
			The Council House, Sutton Coldfield.				
Nuneaton M.B.	...	...	Dr. G. DISON,	...	...	...	Nuneaton 2201.
			The Council House, Nuneaton.				
COUNTY AREAS :—			<i>Area Medical Officer</i>				<i>Telephone No.</i>
<i>Atherstone/Bedworth :</i>							
Bedworth U. D.	...	...	Dr. E. M. HUGHES,	...	...	...	Bedworth 3061.
Atherstone R. D.			Council Offices, Bedworth.				
<i>Eastern :</i>							
Rugby M. B.	...	...	Dr. D. J. JONES,	...	...	...	Rugby 3374
Rugby R.D.			The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.				
<i>North-Western :</i>							
Meriden R. D.	...	...	Dr. R. S. McELROY,	...	...	...	Coleshill 2331
Tamworth R.D.			2, Park Road, Coleshill.				
<i>Central :</i>							
Leamington M.B.	...	...	Dr. F. D. M. LIVINGSTONE,	...	...	...	Leamington Spa 27284
Warwick M.B.			38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa.				
Kenilworth U. D.							
Southam R.D.							
Warwick R.D.							
<i>Southern :</i>							
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.			Dr. J. B. BRAMWELL,	...	...	...	Stratford-upon-Avon 3239.
Alcester R.D.			Health Department				
Shipston-on-Stour R.D.			Arden Street,				
Stratford-on-Avon R.D.			Stratford-upon-Avon.				

Ambulances.	Usually ordered by medical practitioner or hospital. In " <i>emergencies</i> " only, members of the public may call for an ambulance and any telephone exchange will connect them to the nearest ambulance depot.
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.	The addresses and times of all such clinics are given on page 54.
Child Minders.	Persons having the care of more than two children under five, for reward, must apply to the County Medical Officer of Health or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer for Registration.
Child Welfare Centres.	The addresses and times of all such centres are shown on page 49.
Chiropody.	This service is offered when available, for expectant mothers, registered handicapped persons, women aged 60 and over, and men aged 65 and over. A small charge is payable except in certain cases. Application should be made to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75).
Convalescent Treatment.	A period of recuperative convalescence may be arranged for persons whose doctors consider they need it. Patients are required to contribute towards the cost of such convalescence in accordance with their means. Requests for this service must be made by the patient's family doctor or hospital and addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick, or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer. All requests must be accompanied by brief medical details of the case.
District Nurses.	Cover all districts for nursing the sick of all ages in their own homes. Addresses and telephone numbers are shown in telephone directories under the heading " <i>Nursing Service.</i> "
Health Visitors.	Are appointed to cover all districts, to give advice about the care of mothers and young children and social problems affecting any member of the family. They act as school nurses and T.B. health visitors.
Home Helps.	This service exists to provide help in the home when the mother is ill or is being confined at home, or when required by lone or aged and infirm persons. The charge for this service at present is 4/4½d. per hour, but this may be remitted, wholly or partially according to means. Application should be made to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75).
Loan of Nursing and sick room requisites.	A wide range of articles is available for loan to households where there is a sick person. Usually the patient's hospital or medical practitioner will arrange any necessary loan, but personal application may be made to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75). There is no charge for this service.
Maternity Outfits.	Are supplied in all cases of domiciliary confinement. Midwives distribute them from their stock to all booked cases. Where private midwives are engaged application for outfits must be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick, or to the appropriate Borough Medical Officer, and a certificate of pregnancy signed by the patient's doctor must be enclosed.
Mental Health.	Mental Welfare Officers and Social Workers are appointed to cover all districts to assist with arrangements for admission to hospitals and to supervise and advise upon the well-being of the mentally disordered in their own homes. Enquiries should be made of the family doctor, the Mental Welfare Officer, the Borough or Area Medical Officer or the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.

Midwives.	Are appointed to cover all districts for the conduct of home confinements. Addresses and telephone numbers are shown in telephone directories under the heading— <i>"Nursing Service."</i>
Occupational Therapy.	A scheme exists whereby persons confined to bed or to their homes, suffering from injury or illness of some months duration, or from tuberculosis, may be supplied with materials with which to occupy their time in making various articles of their choice. Materials supplied at cost price but may be free in necessitous cases. Enquiries should be addressed to the local District Nurse; the Health Visitor at the nearest Welfare Centre, or to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75).
Private Nursing and Maternity Homes.	Persons desiring to open private nursing and/or maternity homes must first apply for registration to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.
The Illegitimate Child and its Mother.	The Health Committee employs a Social Worker whose duties include the giving of assistance and advice where such is needed by mothers of illegitimate children. An Ante-natal and Post-natal Hostel is also maintained by the Committee in which, in certain cases, mothers may be sheltered for a short time before and, if necessary, after the birth of an illegitimate child. Enquiries should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick, at the earliest possible date before confinement is due.
Tuberculosis.	There are Chest Clinics in most Areas of the County (for addresses see page 60). Patients attend these Clinics on the recommendation of their family doctors.
<i>Extra Nourishment for T.B. patients.</i>	Additional supplies of milk, eggs and butter may be supplied free of cost to tuberculous patients who cannot afford to pay for these items themselves. Application for this type of assistance should be made to the Chest Clinic (address on page 60).
<i>Garden Shelters for T.B. patients.</i>	In suitable cases the Health Committee will lend and erect, without charge, an outdoor shelter so that the patient may live almost entirely in the open air. Applications or enquiries should be addressed to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75).
Vaccination and Immunisation.	Parents who desire their children to be immunised against Diphtheria and/or vaccinated against Smallpox, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, should apply to their family doctor, their nearest Welfare Centre (address on page 49) or to the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75). Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available also to expectant mothers and to all persons up to 40 years of age. Applications should be made as for children.
Welfare Foods.	(National Dried Milk, orange juice and cod liver oil). The principal distribution points are the child welfare centres listed on page 49. Information about other distribution points may be obtained from the Borough or Area Medical Officer (address on page 75).
General County Health Services.	General queries not covered by the above should be referred to the County Medical Officer of Health, Lakin Road, Warwick.

